The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

President Grant Sends a Message to the Senate and Creates a Profound Sensation.

He Asks Special Legislation to Enable Stewart to Accept the Treasury Portfolio.

The Present Cabinet Generally Regarded as Short Lived.

Foreign Ministers to be Immediately Recalled.

Important Changes in the Commanders of the Military Departments.

Gen. Sheridan Restored to the Department of Louisiana.

A Very Questionable "Peace" Movement.

&c., &c., &c.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE FEELING.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The situation of the new administration has provoked extensive comment among all political parties and public men to-day Now that the greater portion of the new Cabinet have been dragged from their obscurity into notoriety through the newspapers, the feeling of disappointment which prevailed yesterday is not at all relieved.

A. T. STEWART.

The special message of the President to the Senate to-day, asking for the repeal of the section of the Treasury act of 1789, which prevents Mr. Stewart from accepting the office of Secretary of the Treasury, created a profound sensation. It was looked upon as a dictation that smacked of the days of Andrew Johnson, and all efforts to consider it at once failed utterly, the leading Radicals declaring in conversation that it was a matter of too profound importance to be rushed through in a day. "Why should we repeal this time-honored clause, creating one of the departments of the Government, merely to allow an impostor to decide on dozens of his own cases now pending in the Treasury?" said a Senator. It was urged that the President should have taken well posted men into his confidence, men who knew the laws, so that he would not have made such a terrible blunder on the very first day of his official existence as the Chief Magistrate. Others declared that the easiest way to settle the matter was to send in another name for Secretary of the Treasury. Although the House was not in session, a large number of its members were about the capitol, and the opinion was uniformly expressed against any repeal or modification of the law in question. It looks now as though Mr. Stewart would have to sell out his business or resign the position he accepted.

HOW LONG THE CABINET WILL LAST.

However, it is well understood among the friends of the administration that the present Cabinet is going to pieces at an early day. General Schofield intends to return to the army and General Cox is to be transferred from the Interior to the War Department. The Northwest is to step into the Interior Department in the person of Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa. Borie, who has not accepted yet, may decline, when a new man will have to be selected for the Navy Department. Washburne has not decided to stay in the State Department, and will probably resign. This may give the President an opportunity to heed the expressions of discontent and disappointment that runs in the press and among the people without regard to party, over the existing Cabinet.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It has been ascertained from a reliable source that among the first of the President's official acts will be the recall of Reverdy Johnson, General John A. Dix, and Watson Webb, Minister to Brazil. At present no one can even conjecture who will succeed to the English and French embassies, unless Washburne goes to the latter. Colonel Burbridge, of Kentucky, is strongly named for the Brazilian mission, being indorsed by over one hundred Senators and Representatives. It is said that William Cumback, who was beaten for the United States Senate from Indiana, aspires to be the successor of George Bancroft at the Prussian Court.

NEW YORK OFFICIALS.

Moses H. Grinnell, Gen. John Cochrane and General Pleasanton are confidently named for Collector and Supervisor of the port and Naval Officer of New York.

BINCKLEY.

Among the officials who promptly tendered their resignation to the new Commissioner of Revenue, is John M. Binckley, its Solicitor, well-known for his controversy with District Attorney Courtney and the whisky ring thieves of New York. If Binckley had been sustained by President Johnson it is believed some of the rascals would have been caught and punished, but Johnson failed, and the honest efforts of this officer brought forth no fruits.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

An interesting struggle for the position of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is promised. Taylor, the present incumbent, is striving to be retained. and Generals Sanford and Price, and A. H. Connor, of Indiana, want it. If Colonel Parker signifies to Grant that he desires the place he will get it.

STRANGE "PEACE" MOVEMENT.

The general army order restoring to the Southern commands the officers removed by Johnson, causes a painful impression, and that of sending Sheridan back to New Orleans, it is contended, will only arouse a bitter feeling among the people who despise him. Hancock, too, toward whom Grant is by no means favorably disposed, is sent out to fight the Indians, banished from civilized life. Ostensibly the orders of Sherman, they are the wishes of Grant.

TAKEN COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE.

None of the gentlemen nominated for the Cabinet yesterday had received any notification from Gen. Grant of his intention to invite them to seats in the Cabinet. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Creswell were together on March 4th, and had a lengthy conversation with President Grant at the Executive mansion after the inauguration; but both gentlemen were ignorant of any intention on the part of the President to invite them to seats in the Cabinet. They also dined together yesterday at the Ebbitt House, and it was not until after the publication of the nominations that they were aware of the fact of their names being included.

WASHBURNE.

At 11:30 o'clock to-day Secretary Washburne arrived at the State Department building by his private carriage, unaccompanied by any one, and passed directly to the office of the Second Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hunter, in the second story, greeting the messengers and other employes whom he met in the halls with a cheerful good morning. After an interview of about ten minutes with Mr. Hunter the Secretary was visited by Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, when himself and the Judge immediately left the department in the Secretary's carriage. Nothing transpired with regard to the interview, and it is highly probable that Mr. Washburne merely called to announce his purpose to officially enter upon the duties of his office on Monday next. In the meantime Mr. Hunter is attending to the affairs of the department. A large number of visitors called, including General Kilpatrick and others, all of whom experienced some disappointment in not seeing the Secretary.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL

went into the duties of his office this afternoon. First Assistant Postmaster General Skinner has charge of the department, though the business occupying his attention is very light.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR COX

has not yet reported. He will do so on Monday. The employes are said to be waiting with with anxiety the action of the new Administration. In the mails to the various Executive Departments this morning were letters addressed to the new Cabinet officers from neighboring cities, but the officials on duty did not feel themselves authorized to open the same.

[To the Associated Press.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following message was sent to the Senate to-day by President Grant:

To the Senate of the United States:

Since the nomination and confirmation of Alex. T. Stewart to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find that he is disabled from holding the office by the eighth section of the act of Congress approved September 2d 1789, which provides as follows, to wit:

And be it further enacted, That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business or trade or commerce, or owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel or purchase by himself or another, in trust for him any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States, or to take or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department other than what shall be allowed by law; if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of $3,000; and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States. *Provided*, That any other and not a public prosecutor shall give information of any such offense, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had. One-half of the aforesaid penalty of 3,000, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. Stewart has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted, by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, from the operations of the same. U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1869.

REASSIGNMENT OF MILITARY COMMANDERS.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1869.

General Orders No. 10.

The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

1. The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

2. Major General G. G. Meade is assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Pa. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Colonel of the Thirty-fifth infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major General while in the service of this command.

3. Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

4. Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock is assigned to to the command of the Department of Dacotah.

5. Brig. and Brevet Maj. Gen. E. S. Canby is assigned to the command of the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major General Reynolds.

6. Brevet Maj. Gen. A. C. Gillem, of the 24th Infantry, will turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer and join his regiment.

7. Brevet Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Colonel of the 26th Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District according to his brevet of Major General.

8. Brevet Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel of the 5th Cavalry is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington according to his Brevet of Major General.

By command of the General of the Army.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

AT THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Matters at the Executive Department this morning were rather animated, although there was no general admission of visitors. The President was occupied in the Executive office after 9 o'clock, and during the forenoon Messrs. Washburne, Creswell, and Stewart were present. There was no formal organization of the Cabinet. A few members of Congress were present, including Senator Schurz and Representatives Boutwell and Maynard.

GRANT'S STAFF.

The military staff of Gen. Grant are still on duty in the capacity of secretaries to the President, although it is his intention in a few days to appoint civilians to the different offices in the President's household. Gens. Dent, Comstock, and Porter will be assigned to positions on the staff of Gen. Sherman.

RELIEVED.

The door-keeper of the Executive office, Edward Kirkshaw, and the messenger in attendance upon the Secretary's office, were relieved this morning. W. R. Price, who has been on duty at the headquarters of the armory, was at the same time relieved.

THE OUTS.

The former Secretaries of the different departments were summoned at the Executive Mansion at noon to-day, the object being to ascertain the condition of public matters here and to instruct them not to transact anything beyond the routine of business until the new Secretaries take charge.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL

intends entering upon his duties as Postmaster.

SECRETARY SCHOFIELD

was at the Executive Mansion several hours to-day.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL EVARTS

was with the President some time.

GEN. SHERMAN

is still unwell, and was not at headquarters this morning.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOARE.

A dispatch was received at the Attorney General's office from Judge Hoare, the new Attorney General, stating that he would leave Concord Monday night.

COMMISSIONER DELANO

was at the Internal Revenue Bureau this morning, but has not yet qualified.

MR. ROLLINS

will leave next week.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FORSYTHE,

who was recently wounded in an Indian engagement, is in this city.

CURRENCY.

Postal currency printed, $129,610; shipments, $41,146; national bank notes issued, $129,610; actual circulation, $299,905,063; fractional currency redeemed, $369,185.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers met at the office of the Surgeon General yesterday. There were present Chief Justice Chase, Gen. B. F. Butler, Jay Cooke, of Penn.; ex-Gov. Smith, of N. H.; Judge H. L. Bond, of Md.; Gen. J. H. Martindale, of N. Y.; Hon. L. B. Gunckle, of Ohio, and Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Wis.

Reports from several asylums showed that there are over 1,000 disabled soldiers at the Central Asylum at Dayton, Ohio; 200 at the Eastern Branch, Augusta, Me.; 100 at the Northern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis., and about 800 more at temporary asylums, supported by the Board.

The new asylum buildings at Augusta, Me., will be completed in a few weeks, when the Board will be able to accommodate all entitled to relief, and for this reason no further aid will be extended to local homes after that period. The establishment of schools, libraries, reading rooms, and amusement halls have been attended with success. The men are contented and happy, and, in many cases, either restored to health or fitted to go into the world and earn their own living.

Their moral improvement is equally marked, as is evidenced by the gentlemanly deportment and interest in the religious and temperance societies organized in the asylums. The elections of officers of the board resulted as follows: For president, Major General B. F. Butler; first vice president, Major General Martindale; second vice president, Jay Cooke; secretary, Hon. L. B. Gunkle. After making appropriations the board adjourned to meet at the Eastern Asylum, Augusta, Maine, on the 4th of July next.

CINCINNATI.

Express Matters—Murderer Sentenced—Railroad Subscriptions, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, March. 6.—Official dispatches were received to-day by the Agent of the U. S. Express Company and the Great Western Dispatch announcing that a contract had been signed between the officers of the Erie Railway and of the U. S. Express Company on Friday by which the U. S. Express Company would do the express business on the Erie road and branches exclusively, and the Great Western Dispatch would control all the through freight both East and West. This closes out the Erie Transportation Company Diamond Line and Atlantic Time Line, and concentrates all the through business both ways of the Erie road and branches on the Great Western Dispatch. Several other dispatches were received by railroad and expressmen confirmatory of the above.

John Griffin, who killed Pickett, the wrestler, last summer at Hamilton, was to-day sentenced to be hung in that town on the 27th of May next, the motion in his favor for a new trial having been overruled.

Efforts are being made by the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, of this city, to secure an amendment to our State constitution permitting cities and counties to subscribe in their respective capacities to the capital stock of railroads. The object of the movement is to enable Cincinnati to extend her railroad facilities southward. A committee of two from each body were appointed to-day to memorialize the Legislature on the subject.

The Manufacturers' Board of Trade, a rival organization to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, met this afternoon and effected a permanent organization by electing officers for the ensuing year. Miles Greenwood is President.

PITTSBURG.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer—Terrible Accident—New Vein of Salt.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Hon. Charles Thaler, an eminent lawyer of this city, died at Newark, N. J., yesterday; aged 81 years. The deceased filled several important trusts during his lifetime, and was for a number of years law partner of Edwin M. Stanton. He was a member of the Episcopal church. His funeral will take place here on Monday next.

A terrible accident occurred in Allegheny about 11 o'clock to-day. A horse attached to a wagon ran away, and a man named Joseph Williams rushed out into the street to check the frightened animal, when the shaft of the wagon struck him in the abdomen and transfixed him to a telegraph post, completely penetrating his body. He died almost instantly.

A new and rich vein of salt has been struck in Allegheny City. The well is fourteen hundred and sixty feet deep.

☞ The Countess Guiccioli, now Madame de Boissy, in her recently published "Recollections of Lord Byron," charges Tom Moore with destroying five unpublished cantos of Don Juan, besides a private journal of Byron's fatal expedition to Greece, because they contained some violent strictures on English society.

NEW YORK.

Money, Stocks, and Bonds in Wall Street.

Leading Features of the Weekly Bank Statement.

Unpopularity of Stewart as a Cabinet Officer.

Efforts to Prevent the Repeal of the Law Bearing upon his Case.

The Radical Situation Feverish and Excited.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Money was more easy at 7 per cent. on call. The recent sharp advance in the sale was caused by the banks in making a statement of their resources at any date which may be named. Some banks are observing the law respecting certified checks, and others are not. Gold strengthened on the evidence published of Mr. Stewart's ineligibility, and the unfavorable effect abroad of the failure of Schenck's bill to become a law. The dealings were very large, and closes fully one per cent higher. The course of the President in recommending the removal of Mr. Stewart's disabilities, and the earnest opposition thereto among active Republicans, are also regarded as favoring a rise. Governments were generally dull, and closed with a strong disposition to realize. Private telegrams from London reported a decline from the published quotations, and there was less disposition to deal in them. Railway shares attracted more speculative attention, and closed at a pretty general advance of about one per cent., but the movement was mainly in the clique stocks, and had the appearance of being stimulated by parties interested. The outside public show very little disposition to buy. Mariposa and Adams Express were buoyant. The bank statement is unfavorable, but from this time forth for some weeks it is expected to show an improvement, and thus the effect of the present is overcome. The total reserve has lost $3,035,654, against a falling off in the total liabilities of $2,583,834. The banks hold $14,611,923 in excess of the legal reserve, against $16,801,618 the preceding week.

THE CABINET

continues to be the exciting topic of discussion here, the status of Mr. Stewart receiving especial attention. The opposition to him gains strength, and plants itself on the law of 1789, which forbids an importer from being the executive of the Treasury office. At the Union League Clubs last night the subject was much discussed, and the dominant opinion was that Mr. Stewart's appointment is not only illegal, but opposed to a sound public morality for the same reason that a judge should not sit in a case in which he is interested. The Evening Post gives place to a communication denouncing his appointment on the ground of the incompatibility of his duties with the interests of a large importer, and on the proposition to repeal the law of 1789, it says editorially:

Without detracting in the least from the qualities which fit Mr. Stewart for the place to which he is nominated, we cannot help saying that the President has taken a false step in his recommendation. To set aside a good law for the sake of one individual is as great an error in legislation as to enact a bad law for the same reason. The law of which the President asks the repeal is no doubt a good and salutary one.

It has transpired that Senator Morgan refused to become Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln on account of this law, and the impropriety of his doing so while he was a large importer. The leading Republicans of this city have telegraphed to Washington this afternoon in opposition to conceding Grant's request. Republican discontent takes various forms.

GEN. THOMAS.

The Commercial Advertiser demands that provisions be made for the promotion of Gen. Thomas.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton goods dull and depressed and many lines are offered below the regular card prices. Brown sheetings are down in most cases ½@1c per yard, without leading to much business. Standard goods 16@16½c, with one or two brands held at 17c. Augusta and Medford 16c, Pepperell R 14@14½c, Pocassett K 13@13½c. Bleached goods dull, with an accumulation of stocks; prices weak; Wamsutta 25c, Bates 20c, Masonville 18c, Lawrence B 16c, Redbank 13c; but extra discounts would be made on large lines. Prints—agents maintain prices, but are compelled to witness a daily accumulation of stocks whose season is rapidly passing; Cochico 14c, Merrimac D 13½c, Sprague's fancies 13@13½c, but large lines have been sold at 12½c. Other prime madders 13½c; though a few are still held at 13c. Arnold 10½@11c; other cotton goods very flat. Woolen goods doing only fairly. Cassimeres are best supported. Foreign goods are dull. The importation is much larger than anticipated.

BREADSTUFFS.

Rather less disposition to press sales, but lower prices were uniformly demanded, and at the close parties were apart.

FREIGHTS.

23,000 bushels of wheat to Liverpool, by steam, at 3¼@3½d.

SWINE.

Receipts, 840. Market ¼c higher, at 11@11¼c. One car load smooth Illinois, 160 pounds, sold at 11½c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—The only transaction of moment was 1,000 bbls mess at $31 25, seller four months. Lard flat at 18¾@19c for prime store. Bacon—Cumberland wanted at 15½@16c.

EGGS

lower, at 24@25c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee quiet; Rio 14@18c, gold. Sugar quiet; fair to good grocery 13@13½c; best crushed 18¼c.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK PRESS ON THE CABINET.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Herald says of the new Cabinet: We see in this new Cabinet that Grant has given the managing Republican politicians a wide berth; that he has chosen his men for business and as his subordinates, and without the remotest idea that they are to be his masters or his cocquals in the administration.

The Tribune says the new Cabinet means business, emphatically. Each man was chosen by General Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity embodied in the inaugural.

The Times says the Cabinet as a whole will not commend itself to the favor of politicians, because it has not been taken from their ranks, nor are the men who compose it sufficiently well known to the public at large to command in advance the full confidence of the community; but in the very freshness of its character, in the fact that its members are business men rather than politicians, and are likely to make the practical interests of the country their first care, we see ground for believing that the Cabinet will, by its practical working, vindicate the wisdom of its selection.

The World says Grant has made such a Cabinet as no politician would have advised; such a Cabinet as no newspaper could have conjectured; a Cabinet which fills his political opponents with wonder, and his political friends with suppressed dismay. It derides the appointments, and says not one has ever been known in the councils of the nation.

The Evening Post believes Grant has taken a false step in his recommendation to-day. It says the law which he asks repealed is a proper and salutary one, and Mr. Stewart may easily conform to it by disposing of the vast mercantile business he has managed so successfully.

A PARDON BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON REVOKED BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

Marshall Murray to-day received from Washington a pardon from President Johnson for Jacob and Moses Depuy, father and son, who were convicted at the January term of the United States Circuit Court of this district of receiving seized whisky from a revenue officer. Jacob was sentenced to three years at hard labor and fined $600, and Moses was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined $200. The pardon is granted on the ground that the Depuys had given valuable information in regard to revenue frauds and had been promised protection. The pardons are conditional upon the payment of the fines imposed.

Shortly after the pardon was received by Deputy Marshal Thompson, the District Attorney sent a telegram to Commissioner Rollins, informing him of the fact, and the Commissioner had a brief interview with President Grant, the result of which is embodied in the following dispatch received at the District Attorney's office at 3 o'clock:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1869.

"*Samuel Courtney, Esq., U. S. Attorney, 41 Chambers Street, New York:*

"I have just seen the President, who instantly ordered the withholding of the pardon of the Depuy's. I have sent to the State Department to see if the pardons were issued. If the Marshal has them let them be withheld. The President is in earnest about this.

"E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner."

At half-past 2 o'clock Assistant District Attorney Bell had a fresh warrant made out for the rearrest of the Depuys on an indictment found against them by the grand jury, charging them with having obstructed the officers of Marshal Murray's department in the execution of their duty, when they attempted, it is said, to fire on the latter. A bench warrant was promptly issued, and is in the hands of an officer for execution. Jacob Depuy is to pay a fine of $600, and Moses $200, before they can be liberated on the first charge, and they will be rearrested.

Later in the day the following dispatch was received at the Marshal's office:

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.

To Rob't Murray, U. S. Marshal of New York:

If Jacob and Moses Depuy have not been released, you will regard their pardon as cancelled and return the same at once to this department.
E. B. WASHBURNE, Secretary of State.

In compliance Deputy Marshal Thompson sent the pardons of the Depuys back to the State Department. What further action will be taken in the matter is not at present known.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, ...March 6.

A. T. STEWART'S DISABILITY.

A message was presented from the President requesting the passage of a joint resolution relieving A. T. Stewart from the effect of the law of 1789, which declares that no person engaged in trade shall be Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. SUMNER OBJECTS.

MR. SHERMAN introduced a bill to effect this, but Mr. Sumner objected, and it went over.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

MR. SUMNER introduced a bill for the further securing of equal rights in the District of Columbia, and moved immediate consideration, but Mr. Vickers objected.

NAVY.

MR. GRIMES introduced a bill to reorganize the navy of the United States.

RAILROAD.

MR. CAMERON introduced a bill supplementary to an act to authorize a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the District of Columbia. The bill is the same as that pending before the last Congress.

CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PATTERSON introduced a bill to further provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

A. T. STEWART'S DISABILITY.

MR. PATTERSON introduced the following bill; and asked for its immediate consideration:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the 8th section of the act entitled "An act to establish a Treasury Department" as provides that no person holding any office instituted by this act shall directly or indirectly be concerned in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, be and the same is hereby repealed.

MR. SHERMAN—That bill ought to be passed.

MR. SUMNER—I think it ought not to be acted upon so hastily. I object to it.

MR. SHERMAN—It is necessary that that provision shall be repealed to enable the new Secretary of the Treasury to hold office.

MR. SUMNER—Does the Senator think it ought to be repealed?

MR. SHERMAN—I think there is no reason why it should not be repealed.

MR. SUMNER—I should rather see the matter carefully considered by a committee.

MR. SHERMAN—Very well, I move it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT—There is no Committee on Finance.

MR. SPRAGUE suggested that the difficulty might be met by providing that claims and questions of a strictly commercial character should be considered and determined by some other officer than the Secretary of the Treasury.

There being no committee to which to refer the bill, it was tabled.

MOBILE HARBOR.

MR. SPENCER introduced a bill for the improvement of the river, bay and harbor of Mobile.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MR. THAYER moved to take up his resolution for the appointment of a joint commission to consider all propositions relating to Indian tribes.

MR. HOWARD hoped that it would not be taken up, and the Senate refused.

MR. HARLAN introduced a bill in relation to treaties with Indians. It provides that no treaties shall be made with Indian tribes in the United States, and they shall be deemed incapable of making treaties with the United States. It provides also that no convention, agreement, or contract between the United States and any Indian tribe entered into or ratified after the enactment of this bill authorizing or providing for the payment of money from the United States Treasury, or sale or other disposition of public lands or Indian reservations, in whole or in part, whether held severally or in common, shall have force and effect, either in law or equity, or be enforced by any officer of the United States, or of any State or territory, unless the enforcement thereof shall be authorized by an act of Congress passed and approved subsequently to its date.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At this point a message was received from the President in regard to the law of Congress which disables A. T. Stewart from accepting the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

MR. SHERMAN asked leave to introduce a bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT—The first question is what disposition shall be made of the Executive message.

MR. SUMNER moved that it be laid on the table and printed. Agreed to.

THE STEWART DISABILITY AGAIN.

MR. SHERMAN then introduced the following bill, and asked immediate consideration:

Be it enacted, That so much of the act of Congress approved September 2d, 1789, entitled "An act to establish a Treasury Department," as prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from being concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce be and the same is hereby repealed; but in no case shall the Secretary of the Treasury act in any matter, claim or account in which he is personally interested.

The VICE PRESIDENT—Is there any objection to considering the bill at this time?

MR. SUMNER—I object. I think that ought to be most profoundly considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT—The bill is not before the Senate.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Chair will lay before the Senate the resolutions laid over yesterday in their order: Mr. Drake's resolution, providing that treaties with Indian tribes shall be considered in open session. After brief discussion, passed.

Mr. Sawyer's resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all applications and propositions for the removal of political disabilities before being received.

MR. POMEROY opposed increasing the number of special committees.

MR. RICE said that there ought to be a separate committee from each house.

MR. TRUMBULL was in favor of the resolution, because it was impossible for the Judiciary Committee, or any other committee having to do other business, to consider the applications for the removal of disabilities already committed to them. The Judiciary Committee had to examine several bundles of papers on such business.

MR. FERRY, speaking upon the resolution, said that on yesterday he had introduced a bill for the general removal of political disabilities at the South, which he hoped would soon receive the consideration of the Senate.

MR. ABBOTT was in favor of the appointment of a committee, but opposed Mr. Ferry's bill.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Revision of Rules.

KANSAS RATIFIES.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Kansas Legislature ratifying the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE SOUTH.

Proceedings of the Georgia Legislature—Arrested for Mail Robbery.

ATLANTA, GA., March 6.—The Senate suspended the rules to take up the Fifteenth amendment. The resolution, after being amended, was tabled—20 to 11. A motion to make the Fifteenth amendment the special order for Monday was also lost. A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 12th inst. passed both Houses. A motion to appoint a committee to wait on the Governor and ascertain if the Fifteenth amendment had been officially transmitted to his office by the Secretary of State, and if so to request him to send it to the House with such recommendation as he may deem proper, was lost—84 to 48. The general appropriation bill passed. It appropriates $150,000 to furnish artificial limbs to maimed soldiers.

G. P. Ashburn has been arrested, charged with mail robbery. He is a son of G. W. Ashburn, who was murdered here last fall.

GOLD IN ANDERSON!

An Eldorado in Kentucky.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman of the 6th.]

We have had occasion heretofore to speak of the gold developments which have been made in this and adjoining counties, but until the other day never had an opportunity to inspect the process of reducing it from the ore. Mr. J. B. Tarlton, who has had experience of several years' working in the Georgia mines, first discovered the existence of gold in this region, and has been for a year or more engaged in experimenting in different localities. He first found it in a soft magnesian pyrites limestone at Bond's, in Anderson county, and afterward in similar formation on the edge of Owen, near the Franklin line. But the most valuable deposit was found at Armstrong's, near Bridgeport, in this county, in the form of a black gravelly sand. This is in a stratum lying twelve feet beneath the surface, and eighteen inches thick.

Mr. Tarlton brought us a quantity of sand, and went through the process of getting out the gold. It was first ground fine in a mortar, and then washed with quicksilver. The product was treated in a crucible, and produced gold in effervescent scales. It was then reduced to a button under the blow-pipe. The result of the analysis gave half a grain of gold from nine thousand grains (in weight) in sand, showing a yield of forty dollars, or thereabout, to a ton. We know that it is natural to indulge in skepticism on such statements, but several gentlemen of well-known prudence are giving attention to the matter, and we learn that a mill is about being started for grinding the ore and for developing the vein near Bridgeport.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sheridan for Louisiana—The Reception of the News of his Appointment.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 10 P. M. Saturday.—The order received here to-night which assigns Lieut. Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan to the command of this department has created a profound depression among the citizens. Nothing else is talked of in the clubs, and the rotunda of the St. Charles is filled with a crowd eager for further intelligence. The order surprised every one at headquarters, and none more than Gen. Buchanan. Groups of men are congregated on Canal street gloomily discussing the order. It is thought that Sheridan's coming here is a harsh and unnecessary measure, his unpopularity being known to President Grant. It was said by moderate Republicans that it was a mistake to send him here. The extreme Radicals, carpet-baggers and negroes are exultant, and cannot conceal their delight. Warmoth is said to be alarmed at the prospect, as he fears Sheridan may hamper him and perhaps take the reins out of his hands.

Preparations to receive Sheridan are freely discussed by the negroes, who expect a gala day. The different Democratic clubs, it is said, will use every effort to avoid any collision with the negroes. A prominent planter to-night said he intended to plant heavily this year, but that if Sheridan was coming he should go home and cultivate nothing but a garden, as it would be impossible to control the labor of the negroes with Sheridan in command.

CHICAGO.

Washburne to be Minister to France.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, March 6.—It is known here that E. B. Washburne has expressed himself positively and confidentially as out of the count in Cabinet appointments by reason of his feeble health. Those who ought to know have set him down as Minister to France, and it is still believed he will yet fill that post before many months.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESS ON THE CABINET.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Chicago Tribune heartily indorses the new Cabinet. It says Stewart's appointment is of itself an improvement of the public credit, and that the new Secretary knows how to collect customs revenue better than any other man in the United States. It thinks we shall hear no more scandal concerning favoritism in Wall street.

The Times says the country will be disappointed by Grant's selection. That in capacity, the cabinet is not equal to the one President Johnson had at the close of his term, and is much weaker than Mr. Lincoln had during his administration. Stewart, it says, is a merchant prince, who will carry into the cabinet the capacity that made him eminent as a merchant. It remains to be proven whether the same qualities will fit him for the management of the finances.

The Republican objects to Stewart on account of his position on the tariff, and says he has made himself especially distasteful to the advocates of protection by the very prominent and active part he has taken against all plans to adjust custom duties to the needs of internal developments.

The Post says the fact that the Cabinet has been selected by one who has the prestige of having never made a mistake in the choice of instruments through which to execute his will, creates a strong presumption in its favor.

The Journal endorses the Cabinet as a working body, and says that Stewart's appointment will give new strength and confidence to the Administration.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE PRESS ON THE INAUGURAL.

LONDON, March 6.—English and French journals warmly eulogize Gen. Grant's Inaugural Address, and argue that the paragraph on foreign policy indicates peace.

AMNESTY FOR FENIANS.

LONDON, March 6.—Ten monster petitions were presented to Queen Victoria at the levee yesterday, praying amnesty to the Fenians.

FENIANS RELEASED.

Seven of the Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the kingdom have been liberated. The following are their names: Thos. Burk, an American Fenian organizer; Dennis F. Burk, recently confined at Clerkenwell; Chas. Kickwell, poet and one of the editors of the Irish People; Captain Mackey, and Messrs. O'Connor, Starke and O'Keefe. The latter was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having written a treasonable article published in the Irish People. O'Connor, Starke and O'Keefe were liberated unconditionally.

FRANCE.

RUMORED DEATH OF THE POPE.

PARIS, March 6.—The *Liberte* publishes a report of the death of the Pope, but it is discredited.

LONDON, March 6, P. M.—Rumors from the Continent again mention the death of the Pope.

CABINET CHANGES.

PARIS, March 6.—The following changes have been made in consequence of the death of Mr. Troplong: Adolphe Ventry has been appointed President of the Senate, vice Troplong; Deford la Roquet succeeds Ventry as President of the Council, and M. Rouher takes the Interior Department provisionally, in addition to the foreign portfolio.

PRUSSIA.

INAUGURAL DINNER.

BERLIN, March 6.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner day before yesterday in honor of the inauguration of Gen. Grant.

COUNT BISMARCK

was present and made a speech. He said no dispute had ever arisen between the United States and Germany, and the frendly relations between the two countries were now especially guaranteed.

SPAIN.

MONOPOLY IN SALT AND TOBACCO.

MADRID, March 6.—The subject of the Government monopoly in salt and tobacco in the Spanish colonies has been referred to a select committee in the Cortes.

CUBA.

Revolutionary General Captured and Shot—Movements of the Rebel and Government Troops—Reported Engagement Between the Forces—Reported Landing of Another Revolutionary Party.

HAVANA, March 5.—On Thursday of last week the rebel Brigadier General Arooza was taken prisoner and brought to Sagua, where he was shot on the following Saturday.

The insurgents in the Eastern department have concentrated their forces at Mayre. Troops have left Santiago to attack them.

A fight had occurred between the colored volunteers and a band of colored insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba, in which seventeen of the latter are reported to have been killed.

The Captain General has recognized Harry G. Sall as Consul of the United States.

Numerous arrests continue.

Three hundred and fifty additional troops have arrived.

It is believed here that Gen. DePodas replaces Count Valmasida in command of the troops, but does not relieve Dulce as Captain General.

A force of cavalry has gone to Cienfuegos, and a battalion of volunteers is starting for the same place.

There is a report here of the landing of a revolutionary expedition near the mouth of Sagua LaGrand river. The inhabitants of the vicinity sunk the schooner in which they came to prevent their escape, and troops have been sent in pursuit.

Encounters of the troops with the insurgents have taken place near Remedias, Sagua LaGrand, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad, but the result is not stated.

Laborers are repairing the railroads at such points as are deemed safe from the attack of the insurgents.

HAVANA, March 6.—Jose De Armas, recently sent as commissioner by Gen. Dulce to the insurgents, is alleged to have issued a proclamation at Nassau impugning the actions of Dulce. Correa, who was the companion of Armas, denounces the alleged proclamation as a forgery and the statements therein as false.

Two hundred tons of powder were found secreted in the house of Mrs. Terry.

Blockade running into the interior from Cienfuegos was quite successful. The revolutionary General Quesada is sick of small-pox.

The Vocede Cuba to-day publishes an account of the assassination of the sleeping crew of a coaster in Lagnira Licha river by insurgents. Still another schooner landed a body of insurgents in the vicinity of Sagua. The citizens sunk the vessel to prevent escape. They are there now, and Government troops are marching against the parties landed.

THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco Press Disappointed at Grant's Cabinet—Imbroglio in the Oregon Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The San Francisco press are generally disappointed at Grant's Cabinet, and express doubts as to its efficiency.

The North Pacific Steamship Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital of $5,000,000. The company purchased all the property belonging to the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steamship Company, which it succeeds.

About twenty members of the Oregon Legislature met at Salem yesterday. No quorum was present, and they adjourned to September 20th. The Governor having refused to order an election to fill vacancies, efforts were made to induce the Speaker of the House to do so.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN INDIANA.

A Rousing Indignation Meeting at New Albany.

The Democratic Members of the Legislature Indorsed.

Senator Howk Nominated for Re-election.

Remarks, Resolutions, etc.

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

The Democracy of Indiana turned out *en masse* last night. The spacious auditorium of the Opera House was filled with live, voting, working Democrats fired with enthusiasm and full of indignation at the outrage sought to be foisted upon Indiana by the Radical Senators and Representatives in the Indiana Legislature.

The meeting was called to order by W. W. Tuley moving that John B. Winstandly be called to the Chair.

Mr. Winstandly was received with great applause, and on assuming the chair, said that Congress had suddenly sprung the question of negro suffrage upon the people. He was glad that there were enough Democrats in the Legislature to defeat the measure by resigning. [Applause]. He knew that two-thirds of the Republicans approved the resignations if they dared to say so. [Applause]. The meeting was called to approve the act of Judge Howk in resigning. [Cries of "Hurrah for Howk," and applause]. The Republicans in the late campaign had declared they were opposed to imposing negro suffrage upon the States; that they wanted the question to be left to the people. Did any of these men say to you they were in favor of it. [A voice, "Not one."]

The proposition deprived the State of one of its dearest rights; it is one of the last measures to rivet upon you the chains of slavery and of bringing into your midst a set of half-civilized and barbarous people to deprive you of your rights and set in the jury-box trying white men. A negro had lately appeared upon the floor of Congress advocating his right to a seat in that body. To this state of things would this infamous amendment bring the country. Your Senator is here. It is for you to condemn or approve his action. [Applause, and cries of "Hurrah for Howk! Howk! Howk!"] Will you vote for any man who would do otherwise? ["Never! Never!" and applause.]

REMARKS OF SENATOR HOWK.

Senator Howk was greeted with three rousing cheers upon coming forward. He thanked the meeting for the compliment. He proceeded to review the action of Congress in adopting the amendment, and of Gov. Baker in sending the amendment to the Senate for adoption. The Democrats had used every endeavor to induce the Radicals to put through the necessary appropriations for the expenses of the State and for the support of the benevolent institutions, but they laughed at the Democrats and determined to compel them to stay and thereby secure the adoption of the amendment. The Democrats had proposed that all resign and put the question before the people, but no; they acknowledged that they must be beaten in that way, but they said they would put it through now, and the Republican malcontents would acquiesce in the amendment by the time of the election of 1870, and those who did not would be overbalanced by the negro vote. [Laughter.] The Democrats had made all fair propositions; they offered to remain in the Legislature until all appropriations had been made; but the Radicals said no—the amendment must come up first. On Wednesday night a caucus of both parties was held. The Radicals said they would postpone it no longer. The Democrats were apprised of their action, and without hesitation every Democratic member resigned except two in each branch of the Legislature, to show there was no quorum present. Judge Howk acknowledged the action was revolutionary, but the amendment was also revolutionary, and to counteract it a revolutionary measure must be adopted. Gen. Grant had already departed by a single leap from the platform upon which he was elected by expressing a hope that the States should adopt the amendment. Gov. Baker had fixed the election but a short time ahead, evidently for the purpose of avoiding agitation on the subject. He had been asked as to what he proposed to gain by resigning. He replied that as long as he could defeat the measure by resigning, he would do so. [Loud cheers and applause.] The Republican papers had raised up a cry about the cost of an election at $60,000. He charged it upon Gov. Baker. The Governor could have avoided that expense by fixing the time of the election day in April, when a general election in the State takes place, then it would not cost a cent. But cost must not be taken into consideration in so grave and important a matter. Why should Indiana permit New England and the negroes of the Southern States to say who shall vote in our State? If the people of Floyd wanted any representative to vote for negro suffrage they must never vote for him. [Applause and cheers.] Upon advice of his friends he appeared as a candidate for re-election. [Applause.]

CALLS FOR MR. KELSO.

Senator Howk here ceased speaking and loud calls were made for J. V. Kelso, who, however, did not respond.

SECRETARY.

On motion Col. W. W. Tuley was, at this stage of the proceedings, elected Secretary.

REMARKS OF COL. DENNIS.

Col. A. G. Dennis, of Henderson, Ky., was called out, and said the occasion reminded him of the good old Democratic days. He rejoiced as an American citizen, but not of African descent. [Laughter.] It was good to see the representative return and ask the will of the people in these days of corruption. He as a Democrat entered the Federal army, but because he did not approve the ultra measures of Radicalism he was disloyal; because he did not acquiesce in elevating and equalizing the negro and consent to be ruled by the New England Yankees, who have but one prayer, and that is for the nigger. [Laughter.] He had been called copperhead and traitor. God Almighty shield us from the day when this constitutional amendment should be adopted. He believed that these things were being done to tantalize the people into submission. He wanted to see every member of the Legislature who resigned returned. [Applause and cheers.]

COLONEL KENT.

Colonel P. M. Kent, of White county, Indiana, was called upon, but said he would not make a speech, but would give way for the adoption of the resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

J. V. Kelso then offered the following preamble and resolutions for adoption:

WHEREAS, It is a fundamental principle of republican government that the people are the sources of all just powers, and that a representative is only the servant and agent of the people, his duty being to obey the wishes, in all important cases, when it is known or can be ascertained; and

WHEREAS, An attempt has been made by a portion of the members of the Indiana Legislature to force through that body a ratification of the 15th amendment to the Constitution, establishing African and Asiatic suffrage in all the States and Territories of the Union; and

WHEREAS, The platforms of both political parties, so far as the so-called loyal States are concerned, in the late campaign for State officers, members of the Legislature, Congressmen and President, distinctly enunciated as a fundamental principle that the question of suffrage belonged to the States, each one being competent to decide for itself who should and who should not be admitted to the franchise; therefore

Resolved, That the action of the Fortieth Congress in presenting the fifteenth amendment was in violation of the principles upon which its members were elected; that the amendment itself is revolutionary in its character, and deprives the States of one of their dearest and most highly prized prerogatives.

Resolved, That in a question of so much importance, it is due to the people that they should be consulted and that no attempt should be made to ratify said 15th amendment until they have had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we approve and indorse the course of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in resigning their seat rather than so gross an infringement upon the rights of the people as is involved in the ratification of the 15th amendment be consummated.

Resolved, That the conduct of Governor Baker in fixing the election for members of the Legislature to supply the vacancies thus created on the 23d of March, when the regular election takes place on the first Monday of April, shows that he is governed by partisan motives rather than a desire to promote the convenience and interests of the people.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Floyd, believing that evil and nothing but evil can result from the conferring the suffrage upon the colored race, are utterly opposed to any provision, whether in the State or United States Constitution, giving to negroes the right to vote.

Resolved, That Governor Willard and Governor Morton, having in former years been left to administer the State Government without the passage of the usual appropriation bills, we believe Governor Baker could do the same now, and that the special election for members of the Legislature at the present time is entirely unnecessary.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kelso then offered the following for adoption:

WHEREAS, Hon. Geo. V. Howk, our late representative in the State Senate, resigned his seat in that body to delay action on the proposition to ratify the fifteenth amendment to our national Constitution, conferring suffrage upon the negro, until the people of the State could be consulted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting, representing New Albany township, and fully concurring in our late Senator's course in the General Assembly, does hereby cheerfully recommend him to all the voters of this county opposed to negro suffrage as the proper person to be elected Senator on the 23d instant.

Adopted unanimously.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

The intention was to have nominated a Representative in the place of the Hon. Mr. Gorhmly, who has resigned on account of ill-health, but the hall was almost cleared before the matter was thought of. It will be attended to early this week.

INDIANA.

Proclamation by the Governor—An Election for Legislators Ordered.

To the People of Indiana:

The present session of the General Assembly has been rendered almost fruitless of good results by the resignation of seventeen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives, thereby leaving each House without a quorum.

No appropriations have been made for the ordinary expenses of the benevolent and other public institutions of the State. Hence a special session of the General Assembly at an early day is a necessity.

I have, therefore, this day issued writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties in which vacancies have occurred by reason of said resignation, directing elections to be held on the 23d day of March, 1869.

For the purpose of making known the order of said elections, and of indicating my intention to convene the General Assembly in a special session, at as early a day in the month of April as may seem to be practicable, I have thought it expedient to issue this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name and caused the seal of the [SEAL] State to be affixed, in the city of Indianapolis, on this the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869.

CONRAD BAKER, Governor.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 7.

There are three cases of consumption in the State Prison, South.

The number of guards now employed at the prison is eighteen. Formerly it was twenty-three. This reduction is an annual saving of over $3,500.

Bennett Ruph was discharged from the penitentiary on Friday. He had been confined for six years, for assault and battery with intent to kill.

Yesterday morning early the thermometer stood at five degrees below zero, being five degrees colder than it has yet been this winter.

For the last three years the whisky bill for the State prison south has averaged from $44 to $65 per month. In January last it amounted to $5, and in February to $2 50.

There will be a meeting of the State Central Democratic Committee at Indianapolis on Wednesday, for the purpose of drafting and publishing an address to the people of Indiana on the subject of State politics.

During the month of January Mayor Poindexter tried only five cases in the Police Court. In February there were nine. Since the 20th of February not an offender has appeared before His Honor.

City Treasurer A. J. Howard reports city tax payers slow in coming up with their money. This is caused by the additional thirty days' grace allowed them by the City Council. The penalty begins on the 15th of next month.

Mr. A. B. Thompson, of Indianapolis, was in town yesterday.

The usual Sunday morning service will be held in the Wall Street Methodist church at 10½ A. M. In the evening services will begin at 7½ P. M. Text—"Woe, woe; who hath woe?" Rev. R. L. Howe preaches in the Christian church at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.; subject, "Positive and moral law." The rite of baptism will be administered after the night service.

The friends of religion will be glad to learn that the members of the newly organized M. E. Church South are making rapid progress in their collections for the building of a new church. At present their meetings are held in Engine House No. 2. Rev. Richard Deering will preach at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. At 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. Schon, of Louisville, will occupy the pulpit.

The exception made in the report of the Investigating Committee in the cases of Colonel Shuler, Chaplain John W. Sullivan and Director Wm. Ferrier, is regarded by the other employes of the prison as casting an aspersion upon their characters and conduct. Letters on the subject have been addressed by interested parties to the committee.

Many inquiries are made as to when the Democratic Municipal Convention will be held, and who has power to call the same. The following gentlemen compose the special committee appointed on this subject, viz: Col. James Keigwin, First ward; S. S. Johnson, Second ward; Jonathan Thickston, Third ward; J. G. Howard, Fourth ward; Hon. C. R. McBride, Fifth ward. This committee is clothed with power to fix the night for ward meetings, and afterwards to determine when the City Convention shall be convened. Mr. S. S. Johnson is chairman of the committee, and he will doubtless, in a short time, call a meeting of the different members and fix the time of holding the ward and city conventions. The general convention is intended to be made up of delegates.

It is very strange that so few people have a practical realization of the true object of imprisonment. This fact is forcibly illustrated by a recent occurrence in Jeffersonville. A young man had been confined in the State prison South for two years, for larceny. His offense consisted in stealing a hat, which stealing was done while he was drunk. He served his term out patiently, and left with a recommendation from the various officers of the prison. On the day of his discharge an encouraging word was dropped to him, and he confessed that he felt an ambition to make himself worthy of the title of a full, free and noble manhood. He engaged in work in this city, continuing to be sober and industrious, gaining the approbation and confidence of his employers. But his success and happiness was continually retarded and marred by the taunts and jeers of the boarders of the place where he was stopping, his companions taking delight in calling him a penitentiary bird. At last, disheartened at such treatment, he informed his few friends of the difficulties he met with. He said it was discouraging, but he felt he could be an honest man, and expressed his intention of going to parts where his history would not be known. He departed on the train one day last week.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 7.

Silver Creek is frozen over with a sufficient thickness of ice for skating.

Sheriff Tom Fullenlove yesterday afternoon received official notification from Gov. Baker of the special election to be held on the 23d inst. He will issue his election order on Monday.

Bill Fenley (colored) and Chris. Teman (white) each aged fourteen years, were before Mayor Hart yesterday for stealing a grate, and were both sent to jail in default of $100.

At 2 P. M. to-day there will be a meeting in the Vincennes M. E. church for the purpose of organizing a Mission Sunday-school. It is desired that all willing to labor in the cause shall be present.

A negro shanty, occupied by John Livingston, on Elm street, between Third and Fourth streets, caught fire by means of a defective flue at about 12½ P. M. yesterday, but the flames were extinguished by the hook and ladder company before the arrival of the engines. Damage slight.

The County Commissioners held their last session yesterday for this quarter, and adjourned to meet next Saturday for the purpose of going in a body to the county farm to select a site for a barn.

The bid of Joseph C. Smith, to superintend the County Asylum during the current year for $300, was accepted. Merker & Conner proposed to furnish coffins to the county, large size, at $2 50, and small at 50 cents; same with conveyance $1 75; large with conveyance $4 00. Accepted. Dr. J. H. Lemon offered medical services and medicine during the current year, to include poor and county jail, at $400; also, to make post mortem examinations free of charge. Accepted.

Lizzie Young, a gay white widow of sweet sixteen, and Farr Pulliam, a big salmon-colored negro, about 32 years of age, have for three months past been living together as man and wife. They were arrested on Friday night by officers Thomas St. John and A. B. Carey, at the house where they had been residing in Beach Grove. This lovely couple were arraigned before Mayor Hart yesterday, and the negro paid a fine of $27, promising to pay the fine of his ostensible spouse, but up to late last evening she remained in charge of Sheriff Fullenlove. She is a Tennessee refugee, and formerly resided in Louisville, where her husband was accidentally killed about a year ago.

Marion Smith, Esq., Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in this district, returned to the city on Friday evening, after passing through the townships of Georgetown, Greenville, Lafayette, Franklin, and New Albany. He reports the former as having very little income to return.

The general opinion among the people has been that the bill deferring all State and county elections until October, 1870, did not pass the Senate. The impression is erroneous. Judge Howk says the bill is in the hands of Governor Baker, awaiting his signature.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

James Gillespie Blaine, of Maine.

[From the New York Herald, 4th.]

To-day, when the Forty-first Congress meets for the purpose of organizing, one of its first steps will be to elect as Speaker James Gillespie Blaine, a Representative from the third Congressional district of Maine, that gentleman having been nominated for the position at the caucus of Republicans held in Washington on Tuesday last.

It is nothing unusual, nay, it is a matter of frequent occurrence, to witness men born in some one or the other of the New England States elected to high office as representatives of other than the States of their nativity. Indeed, your enterprising New Englander has a virtual mortgage upon all the offices within the gift of the people, from President down to road commissioner. When, therefore, it happens that a representative of a Yankee State cannot lay claim to being descended from the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock notoriety, or, at least, not being able to claim some one of the six New England States as the place wherein he "first saw the light of heaven," we have an event worthier of extended notice than the election of Charles Sumner as Senator from Massachusetts. And just such an event has transpired, or is about to transpire—for we must be mindful of the old adage, "there's many a slip betwixt the cup and lip," which, however, God forbid in this instance. Mr. Blaine was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, some time during the year 1830, and is not quite thirty-nine years of age at the present time. His early years were spent at the place of his nativity, where, also, he received an excellent education, having graduated with honors at the Washington College. He removed some time after to Maine and engaged in the profession of a journalist. For several years he edited the Kennebec Journal, and, subsequently, the Portland Advertiser, exhibiting considerable skill and ability in the management of these journals, which possessed much influence with their readers. Entering into political life, Mr. Blaine was elected to the State Legislature of Maine, serving in the Assembly for four years, two of which were passed in the position of Speaker. When the rebellion broke out he was one of the foremost in urging the people to volunteer in defense of the Union. In 1862 he was elected a representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and since then has been regularly re-elected at the expiration of each term.

As a member of Congress Mr. Blaine has won a very favorable reputation. Although no orator in the accepted sense of the word, he is known as a ready easy speaker, and one of the most cautious in debate. He is a thorough parliamentarian, and will probably preside over the deliberations of the House of Representatives with greater success than did his predecessor, Mr. Colfax, who occasionally lost his temper, and more than once ruled in a manner which—though no doubt not intended—seemed rather partisan. It must be borne in mind, too, that the new Speaker brings with him considerable legislative experience—a qualification very necessary in the presiding officer of a deliberative body. Personally Mr. Blaine bears the reputation of being a gentleman of excellent parts, a warm-hearted, generous disposition, and a man of strict integrity.

☞ The Emperor of Russia, who at first was exceedingly angry with the young Prince of Leuchtenberg, his nephew, for running away with pretty Mlle. Opotchinine, and marrying her in Italy, has yielded to the solicitations of the Empress and permitted the Prince to return with his bride to St. Petersburg. They will arrive in April, and the young Princess will be treated with all the honors usually paid only to Princesses of the royal blood. She has a sweet, child-like face, long golden ringlets, and a pair of large, dreamy, blue eyes, sings like a nightingale, and is very graceful in all her movements; but was so poor that before she eloped with the wayward young Prince, her betrothed had to buy her a complete traveling outfit.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	3 P. M.
Evansville	LADY GRACE	10 A. M.
New Orleans	DEXTER	9 A. M.
New Orleans	ROB'T BURNS	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—March 6.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Madison.	Swallow, Cin.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Dexter, N. O.
Alice Dean, N. O.	Blue Wing No. 3, Ky. river.

DEPARTURES—March 6.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Madison.	Swallow, N. O.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Alice Dean, Cin.
LeClaire, No. 3, Tenn. river.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.	Hartford, city wharf.
Dexter, Portland.	Virginia, Portland.
Rose Hite, Portland.	Blue Wing No. 3, city whf.

THE RIVER continues to recede at an accelerated pace at this point. Last evening the marks indicated 6 feet 2 inches water in the canal, 4 feet 2 inches water in the chute, and 3 feet 2 inches on the rocks, a decline of 6 inches since our last report. Before daylight yesterday morning a snow storm set in and was followed by a perfect hurricane of wind. Yesterday the weather was clear and intensely cold. But a limited amount of business was transacted in river circles yesterday.

The Lady Grace will leave the city wharf for Evansville at 10 A. M. to-day.

The Dexter, of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, will leave the Portland wharf at 9 A. M. to-day for New Orleans.

The Virginia will leave for New Orleans Tuesday afternoon.

The Robert Burns will pass down for New Orleans at 10 A. M. to-day from the city wharf.

Yesterday Capt. John Roberts and McDonald & Co. sold to Capt. John Elliott, of the Memphis and White river line, the side-wheel steamer Legal Tender for $20,000. She will load here for White river.

The Blue Wing yesterday flanked in against a coal barge at the coal fleet at the foot of Clay street, tearing away the guard for fifteen feet, injuring her to such an extent that she was compelled to lay over till Monday.

A heavy storm prevailed on the river before daylight yesterday. The Pine Bluff, lying at the city wharf, parted her stern line and swung round stern up stream. A barge of coal was swamped at Clay street landing. Beyond this we heard of no damage. All of the steamers were more or less detained.

The P. W. Strader, from New Orleans, is due to-day. She has the following freight for this port: A. V. Dupont, 56 casks soda ash; Walton & Bro., 4 casks earthen ware; A. Wegman, 100 boxes oranges, 10 boxes lemons; Brinly, Miles, & Hardy, 45 o d plows, 110 pieces castings; William Babb, 50 boxes oranges; Pitkin, Wiard & Co., 38 sacks seed; Dohn & Menks, 38 empty beer barrels.

The Nick Longworth is due here from New Orleans Wednesday.

The Champion, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, had not arrived at 6 P. M. last evening. A big pile of freight was waiting for her on the wharf, and the office of Montcalm & Levi was filled with passengers, big, little, old and young, male and female, waiting for her arrival.

The General Lytle crushed a coal flat with her wheel at the Clay-street landing yesterday. Thursday night she ran into the Alice V at Madison, damaging both boats slightly.

The Hartford will leave for Kentucky river Monday at 3 P. M.

The barge sunk at the foot of Clay street Friday morning by the wind contained 12,000 bushels of coal and belonged to Hyatt & McLellan.

Capt. Jos. H. Dunlap succeeds Capt. Wm. Metcalf in the office of the Robert Burns. Capt. Marsh Clark is in charge of the freight department of the same steamer.

Ella is the name of a ferryboat just built at Leavenworth, Kansas. The machinery was also constructed there. The boat is 112 feet long and 30 ft wide, with a capacity to carry 18 wagons with perfect comfort. The wheel is 20 feet in diameter, with 8 feet 4 inch buckets, propelled by an engine of 73 horse power.

Mr. Robert T. Railey, clerk of the United States, says his watch did not come to hand in any way mysterious. Capt. Dugan, of the Underwriter, got possession of it from one of the crew, and forwarded it to Mr. Reiley from Cairo immediately.

The period of sixty days for which the Mail Company chartered the St. Charles having expired Friday, the charter was renewed for a like term at $150 per day. One hundred dollars per day was what was paid under the first charter.

The following is an exact copy of the joint resolution which has passed both Houses of Congress giving the consent of the United States to the construction of a bridge across the Ohio between Cincinnati and Newport:

Joint resolution giving the assent of the United States to the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of North America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be and the same is hereby given to the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river from the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the city of Newport, Kentucky, by the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, a corporation chartered and organized under the laws of each of the States of Kentucky and Ohio. Provided, That said bridge is built with an unbroken or continuous span of not less than four hundred feet in the clear, from pier to pier, over the main channel of the river, and is built in all other respects in accordance with the provisions and limitations of an act entitled "An act to establish certain post roads," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. That said bridge when completed in the manner specified in this resolution, shall be deemed and taken to be a legal structure, and shall be a post road for the transmission of the mails of the United States; but Congress reserves the right to withdraw the assent hereby given in case the free navigation of said river shall at any time be substantially and materially obstructed by any bridge to be erected under the authority of this resolution, or to direct the necessary modifications and alterations of said bridge.

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company of New York yesterday paid to the Mail Company their loss by the burning of the steamer America—$5,000—through their agents in this city, Harbison, Rogers, & Co. After a thorough investigation the company were fully satisfied of their liability for the loss, and paid the amount at once.

River Telegrams.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Weather extremely cold. Allegheny full of heavy ice; no boats will venture out until we have a change of weather. Scant 4 feet and falling. Boats loaded and ready to leave—Mary Davage, R. C. Gray, Belle Vernon, Camelia and Maggie Hays.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 14. Monongahela 3 feet 6 inches and falling.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Clear and cold. River falling. Departed—G. R. Allen, Luminary, City of Cairo, Gill, St. Louis; Coosa, Evansville; Mindola, 300 bales of cotton for Cincinnati; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Mississippi, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; Pauline Carroll and Stonewall, from New Orleans; W. H. Brown, from Cairo; Jim Watson, from Cincinnati. Departed—David Watts, for Tennessee river; City of Alton, for Vicksburg; Shamrock and Jim Watson and barges, for Cincinnati; Lorena, for Pittsburg; Thompson Dean, for New Orleans. River falling fast, and heavy ice running, both here and in all the upper streams. Business much depressed. Passengers for the Missouri have left the steamers and gone on by rail. Weather still very cold.

CAIRO, March 6.—Belle of St. Louis, from Memphis to St. Louis at 4 A. M.; Big Horn, from New Orleans to St. Louis at 8 A. M.; Stella, from Louisville to New Orleans at 5 P. M.; Talisman, Nashville packet at 4 P. M. River has fallen 10 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 20.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Departed—Louisville and Indiana. Arrived—Kilgour, Kellogg, and barges.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—River falling, with 4½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather very cold but clear. Mercury 28. Arrived—Tyrone, from Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes and Umpire for Burksville, and Tyrone for Cairo.

From Our Exchanges.

The Vicksburg Herald of Thursday says:

We again have to report the sinking of another boat, which occurred early yesterday morning nearly opposite Warrenton and almost in sight of Vicksburg. It was the Agnes en route for White river, from New Orleans. The first clerk came up yesterday morning to procure the services of the tug, and reported that the boat struck a snag while under way, just having time to put into shore and be secured by lines when she settled. She was lying against the bank yesterday, almost on her starboard side, with the hurricane roof in the water. The larboard guard of the boat is out of water. Several barrels of molasses have been saved. No lives were lost; the boat it is supposed, will have to be wrecked. She was worth about $20,000.

We understood, yesterday, that the Calumet encountered a snag between the coal boats and Spengler's saw mill, last Tuesday evening, which caused her to lose a portion of her starboard guard, and a lot of freight which it contained.

While the G. B. Allen was attempting to pass the Era No. 8, in the Bend, above the city, Tuesday night, the latter, we are informed, took a sheer on the former, causing the Era to have her gallas-frame and cook-house smashed in. The Era not having a carpenter aboard, returned to this city, got the damage repaired, and left yesterday morning on her way rejoicing.

The Paducah Herald says:

We understand that arrangements are being perfected by which Paducah, instead of Cairo, will become the terminus of what is now styled the Evansville and Cairo Packet Line.

This will be a great saving and advantage to the packets. The extension of their trips to Cairo is now only a matter of necessity, and not of profit, and when, by the arrangements which our railroad men are seeking to make, this necessity is obviated, Paducah will become the terminus of the Evansville packets, connecting with the daily packet to Cairo.

☞ Major Von Minden, of St. Paul, Minnesota, went to his well the other morning to draw a bucket of water. The Major was surprised as the bucket reached the top to see the hand of a human being clinging to the rope. Soon another hand appeared—then the head of a woman with her long disheveled hair dripping with water, and her garments saturated with cold fluid. He reached over the well-box, and, grasping the half-drowned woman, drew her safely out on terra firma. She was found to be a Bohemian woman, whose good name her neighbors had slandered, when she resolved to commit suicide. The water in the well was not deep enough to drown her, and, after staying in it all night, she concluded to get out at the first chance.

☞ Mr. Eckerson, who died of hydrophobia at Saddle river, New Jersey, had to be held by five or six men, and during his lucid intervals begged to kiss his wife, who was very ill in another part of the house. Just before his last dreadful fit he pleaded so piteously to kiss her once more before he died, that, risking the consequences, they took her to his bed. The dying man carefully wiped the froth from his face, and compressing his teeth tightly to prevent any of the poisonous saliva exuding from his mouth, kissed the lips which he had so often pressed in love and affection, and then resolutely turning away, after bidding her adieu forever, relapsed into a dreadful paroxysm and died.

☞ The acct of the West Virginia Legislature making Charlestown the capital of the State after April 1, 1870, is a virtual submission of the question to the people, as another Legislature will be chosen and will hold its session at Wheeling before the bill becomes operative. The question will enter into next summer's canvass. The Legislature got into a position in which it had to choose between a location at Parkersburg and one at Charlestown, the one immediate, the other allowing a year for consideration.

1869. Wholesale and Retail. [illegible]

Spring Importation[illegible]

WM. H. ANDRE[illegible]

140 Market street. Louisville[illegible]

50 pieces Checked and Striped Silks. 60 pieces Striped and Plaid Silks. [illegible] gant line of Plain Silks in all the new shades. Best value in Black Gro[illegible] that have ever been shown. Immense line of new Spring Dress Goods [illegible] ing novelties every day. Full line of Colored Alpacas, only 30 [illegible] Black Alpacas, warranted best value in the city. Gloves, Hosiery, and Trimmings. White Goods. Linen and Table Damask and Napkins. Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings. Bleached and Brown Domestics. Prints. [illegible] line of Pacific Percales, over one hundred patterns and styles, on sale. [illegible] Spring Shawls, Lace Curtains, &c. Some bargains in Jewelry, consisting of all the most fashionable Sets; Pins, Cuff Buttons, Chains, Charms, Studs, [illegible] also full line of Horn Jewelry.

☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the city, New Albany, and Jeffersonville free of charge.
☞ Samples sent by mail to all parts of the country free on application.

W. H. ANDREWS,
140 Market street, Louisville, Ky.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1869.

Present—John D. Orrill, President, and all the members except Messrs. Hughes and O'Reilly.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

On motion, the Clerk was instructed to distribute all the papers on his desk from the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Long presented a resolution raising a joint session this evening at 9 o'clock to elect a Superintendent of the Hospital, which was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

The two boards having assembled, pursuant to adjournment, Mrs. E. H. Gary was elected Superintendent of the Louisville Marine Hospital, when on motion the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Loeser presented a resolution for new gutters on Clay, between Main and Market streets, which was referred to the Street Commissioners.

Mr. Downs presented a resolution for footways across Walnut street, west side of Eighth street, which was referred to the Street Commissioners.

Mr. Long presented a resolution referring all resolutions for footways to the respective street committees, which was adopted.

Dr. Walling presented a resolution requiring the Street Commissioners and City Engineer to examine and report to the Council every two weeks the character of work and material used in the construction of the new jail.

Mr. Duerson moved to amend by striking out City Engineer.

Col. Dent moved to table Mr. Duerson's motion, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill and Messrs. Brobston, Coke, Dent, Downs, German, Heinig, Jenkins, Loeser, Long, McAteer, Monsch, O'Connor and Walton—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Byrne, Duerson, Vissman and Walling—4.

When, on motion of Mr. Dent, the same was amended by requiring said parties to report every 60 days, or oftener if they deem it necessary, when the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Dent presented a resolution directing the special committee on change of gauge of railroads to enter into a contract with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad company to change the gauge of their road within two years, the said gauge to be 4 feet 8½ inches, the city to pay three-fifths of the cost of said change, which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Coke, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, Heinig, Jenkins, McAteer, Monsch, Vissman, Walling and Walton—15.

NAYS—Messrs. German, Loeser, Long, O'Connor, Pope and Robinson—6.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Hospital, $3,500 49, expenses for January, 1869.
H. J. Thomas, $120, for keeping watch-house one quarter.
A. Thomas, $60, for hauling patients to pest-house one month.
F. Longaker, $35 and $105, for repairs to cisterns.
Davis & Hedman, $101 50, for repairs to work-house.
A. E. Ricketts, $2 75, for work in Treasurer's office.
M. W. Bedd, $501 67, for paving intersection.
Dr. H. D. Pope, $128 70, for medicine furnished jail.
W. L. Grow, $100, for room rent for police purposes.
S. W. Merz, $2,000, for work on jail.
Jas. Brown, $19, for dirt on wharf.
J. Ridge, $55, for repairs to workhouse road.
J. Jamison, $52, for repairs to workhouse road.
Almshouse, $1,926 24, expenses for January, 1869.

Mr. Duerson presented a petition therefor, with a resolution to repair the crossing over Beargrass creek at Adams street, which was adopted.

Mr. German presented a resolution permitting the property owners to place a footway across [illegible] Second and Third, which was adopted.

Mr. German presented a petition to have relaid the street railroad on Broadway, between Second street and Cave Hill Cemetery, which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Dr. Walling presented a proposition from Mrs. E. McHarry to re-lease the Portland ferry for five years, which was accepted.

Mr. Brobston presented sundry claims in favor of F. Crofoot for street work, which were referred to Committee on Revision.

Mr. Duerson presented a resolution directing the street inspector to repair east Main street, from Wenzel to Ohio street, at the cost of the railway company, which was adopted; and, subsequently, on motion of Mr. Dent, the vote adopting the same was reconsidered, and the same was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Duerson presented a resolution for a footway across Main, between Webster and Adams streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. German presented a resolution for a wooden pavement on First street, from Market to Fulton, which was referred to Street Commissioners.

Mr. German presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Fire Department to confer with the different insurance companies and report what amount they will pay toward the purchase of two additional steam engines, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. O'Connor presented a resolution for a footway across Market, west side of Jackson street, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Walton presented a petition for the improvement of Maple, from Eleventh to Fourteenth streets, which was referred to Street Commissioners.

Mr. Duerson presented a "resolution for gas-pipes on Green street to the Bardstown pike, which was referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

The Mayor submitted a communication from the City Railway Company in response to a resolution of the Council, which was referred to Committee on Railroads, Public Works, and City Attorney.

Mr. Coke, from Special Committee on Railroad Connections, &c, submitted a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly to use their influence in having an amendment to the city charter enacted, authorizing the city of Louisville to enter into a contract with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, for a change of gauge of said road from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, the said contract to be confirmed by the General Council, which was adopted.

Mr. McAteer presented a communication from the Sinking Fund Commissioners, which was received and filed.

Mr. McAteer, from Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Mayor and City Attorney to compromise with H. Hotopp for damage to his property, their action to be a finality, which was adopted.

Mr. McAteer presented a resolution for the improvement of Fifth street from Market to Jefferson, which was referred to Street Commissioners.

Mr. Byrne, from Street Committee of Western District, reported separate resolutions approving the following apportionments, which were severally adopted, viz:

Apportionment of Kentucky street, from Elizabeth to Maria streets, J. T. Norwood, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalks west side of Commercial street, from Market to second alley, John Casey, contractor.

Mr. Byrne, from same committee, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for improving a part of Jefferson street (from Twenty-first to Twenty-third streets), which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Brobston, Byrne, Daniel, Dent, Downs, Duerson, German, Heinig, Jenkins, Loeser, Monsch, O'Conner, Pope, Robinson, Vissman, Walling and Walton—18.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read once, rule suspended, and passed, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Broadway street (both sides) from Fourteenth to Eighteenth streets.

An ordinance to improve the sidewalks on Magazine street from Ninth to Tenth streets (north side).

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on the east side of Eighth street, from Market to Main streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on the east side of Eleventh, from Main to Monroe streets.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported against the petition to purchase ground to open the intersection of Fifteenth and Rowan streets, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Vissman, from Street Committee Eastern District, reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector to make new gutters on both sides of Campbell street, from Market to Jefferson, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to keep the Workhouse road in good repair, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman, from same, reported an ordinance further defining the duties of Street Commissioners, which was read and made the special order of business for next meeting, at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Brobston, from Committee on Gas and Water, submitted a report from the Gas Company, showing the city's interest, etc., in said company, which was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Brobston presented the claims in favor of E. B. Randolph for digging and walling a well at Clay and Lampton streets, which were referred to the Street Commissioners.

Capt. Jenkins, from the Committee on the Jail, to which was referred the petition of F. W. Merz, submitted the same, with a motion to refer the same to the architects, which motion was concurred in.

Dr. Crowe, from the Board of Aldermen, presented the resolution of the Board appropriating $65,000 for hospital extension, with an amendment providing that the cost thereof should not exceed $65,000, when a motion to suspend the rule to consider the same was lost by the following vote (two-thirds being required):

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Byrne, Daniel, Downs, Duerson, German, Loeser, Heinig, O'Connor, Pope, Robinson, and Walling—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Brobston, Dent, Jenkins, Long, Monsch, Vissman, and Walton—7.

Mr. Vissman, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported the following ordinances from the Board of Aldermen, which were severally read once, rule suspended, and passed, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Jefferson, between Shelby and Campbell streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Laurel between Clay and Shelby street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Shelby between Breckinridge and Roselane streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Hancock, between Roselane and Laurel streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Lampton, between Hancock and Clay streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Roselane, between Clay and Shelby streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Breckinridge, between Brook and First streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Shelby, between Breckinridge and Jacob streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on First street, between Washington and Water streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Hancock, between Lampton and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Roselane, between Jackson and Hancock streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Jacob, between Floyd and Preston streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Preston street, from Chestnut street to first alley south of Chestnut street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Hancock street, between Roselane and Lampton street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Clay street, between Broadway and Laurel street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Brook street, between College and Breckinridge.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance approved July 18th, 1868, entitled, An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Broadway street.

Mr. Daniel, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, viz:

Charles Ilg, coffeehouse, on Campbell, between Walnut and Madison streets.
John Mehringer, coffeehouse, on Market, between First and Second streets.
Louis Ehrman, coffeehouse, on Preston, between Main and Market streets.
Joseph Geller, coffeehouse, corner Hancock and Market streets.
Nicholas Neil, coffeehouse, corner Gray and Hancock streets.
Fred. Roupe, coffeehouse, corner Jefferson and Jackson streets.
H. Woltering, tavern, corner Jefferson and Jackson streets.
John H. Dewerman, tavern, on Main, between First and Second streets.
Julius Savel, tavern, corner Jefferson and Underhill streets.
John Rapp, tavern, corner Hancock and Green streets.

Mr. Heinig, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, viz:

Hanbeck & Bach, tavern, on Green, between Third and Fourth streets.
George Winter, coffeehouse, on Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
James Moyle, coffeehouse, on Duncan, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
Philip Haas, tavern, on Twelfth, between Main and Market streets.
Charles Brown, tavern, on Main, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
C. B. Hebel, tavern, on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
George Marquard, tavern, corner High and Eighteenth streets.
James Riley, tavern, Portland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.
Williams & Dryfoos, tavern, on Green, between Third and Fourth streets.
John Bitzer, coffeehouse, corner Twelfth and Grayson streets.

Mr. Payne, from Committee [illegible] Louisville and Nashville [illegible] to make sidewalks east side of Tenth street, from Broadway to Kentucky.

Pat. Flinn, to improve the [illegible] of Eleventh street, from Broadway [illegible]

Holmes & Henry, to [illegible] from Twentieth [illegible] street.

E. D. Prewett, to [illegible] side of Sixth street [illegible]

Schwab, Thomas & [illegible] work for fence around cemetery between [illegible] and Twelfth and Jefferson and Green streets.

Julius Barbaroux, for work [illegible] fence around cemetery between Eleventh and Twelfth and Jefferson and Green.

J. T. Norwood, to improve [illegible] street, from Fifteenth to west side of Sixteenth.

Mr. Robinson, from the Grievance Committee, reported against the petition of Jacob Yeager, on account of back taxes, which report was concurred in, and the petition was rejected.

Mr. Duerson, from Committee on Assessments, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Dr. J. M. Buchanan $88 01 on account of taxes erroneously paid, which was adopted.

Mr. Duerson, from same, reported separate resolutions, authorizing duplicate tax receipts to Mrs. Kerr and to George Dixon, which were severally adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, March 11th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, was adopted, when the board adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Kid Gloves Cleaned and Repaired.

MADAME GALLET has removed to No. 337 Fourth st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky. She cleans kid gloves according to the French method, without odor, and softens them. All kid gloves sent from a distance will be promptly cleaned and returned. Price, $1 per dozen. [illegible]

SOUTHERN INDIANA.

Fort Wayne is to have a sink.

Theodore Tilton, editor of the Independent, is announced to lecture at Wabash next Thursday.

Evansville is troubled with an unusual number of burglars.

There is a probability that the capital of Wayne county will be removed to Richmond.

Ice dealers are profiting by the present cold snap. The fears of an ice famine during the coming summer have disappeared.

Wm. Simmons and John Slavin were arrested near Vincennes on Tuesday for stealing meat, Bibles and Testaments.

Last week a little boy near Thorntown, by the name of Majors, was engaged boiling sugar-water. The persons who were with him left a few moments, and on returning found that the little fellow had fallen into the kettle of boiling syrup, and was insane with the pain. He died in a few hours.

On Monday Francis Larama, while chopping in the woods near West Baden, Orange county, met with a serious accident. A limb fell from a tree upon his head, fracturing his skull, tearing away the scalp, and otherwise injuring him. He was found in an insensible condition, but his injuries are not considered fatal.

On Thursday night Mr. John Sisloff, of Greenville township, was visited by three masked men who battered down his door with a fence rail, after which they robbed him of $50 in specie and then went to his barn and mounting a couple of horses left in haste.

The official report of the Commissioner of the Indiana House of Refuge, has been published. The number of boys received during the year is 112; escaped, 9; died, 1; remaining, 108. The greater proportion of those admitted were between the ages of 11 and 19 years—the number between those ages being 86. Number of American parentage, 62; of Irish, 30; of German, 11; of English, 13; of African, 7; Canada, 1. Of those, 65 were born in Indiana, 14 in Ohio, 12 in New York, 6 in Kentucky, and 4 in Illinois. Number who could not write, 49; could not read and write, 32, were orphans, 36. Of these latter, 31 had lost both parents.

A special to the Indianapolis Journal says a great deal of excitement prevails at Lebanon, Indiana, on account of the murder of A. J. Todd and his wife, six miles south of that place, last night. At an early hour this morning a man named Bright called at Todd's house, to go with him to their daily work. Bright was unable to get any answer from the inside, and could not open the door. He looked into the window and saw the murdered man and woman. He went to the neighbors and gave the warning, and sent to this place for the coroner, who summoned a jury and went to the place of the murder. Todd was found laying on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear and a bullet hole in his breast, and a side gun laying about three feet from his body. Both hands were clasped on his breast over the bullet-hole. His throat had been cut while in bed, where he had bled to death, and then been dragged out of the bed and thrown on the floor and shot. His wife was lying in the bed, with the bed-clothes and her night-clothes all in perfect order. The back side of her head was mashed in, and there were several cuts across her face and arms and on her head. An old hatchet was found in the bed, and an old case knife on the floor. Both were bloody, and there was hair on the hatchet.

No clew has as yet been obtained as to who could have committed this bloody deed. Further particulars will be given as they come to light.

☞ Church, the painter, is now in Switzerland, having returned from Syria, where he has been traveling with Mrs. Church. He penetrated into the savage defiles of Petra, and happened fortunately to hit the amiable side of the ferocious Bedouins who linger in that strange land. He was not only permitted to view the wonderful rock-hewn temples, but actually to make oil studies there. Mrs. C. went with him to Bashan, and is the only lady who has been there. They saw the wonderful remains of the giant cities, and got back alive and unhurt. They lingered around Baalbeck for eight days, and visited Lebanon, Beyroot, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher made $40,000 last year, of which $12,000 was made by preaching and $28,000 otherwise.

☞ New York has discovered that she contains "two half sisters of Louis Napoleon."

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, MARCH 7 AND 8.

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Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, thus, &c., double the rates of ads.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and will be destroyed, unless paid for. If the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Bath county is clamoring for turnpikes.

The fruit crop in Woodford county was not materially injured by the late cold weather.

Mrs. Meredith, quite an old lady, had her arm broken by a fall, in Versailles, last week.

Versailles talks of forming a company to engage in the artificial propagation of fish.

A Henderson merchant received 12,000 dozen eggs on one consignment last week.

In an affray at Clinton last week, P. P. Quisenberry was dangerously stabbed by Wm. Clark.

Wm. Jackson, born in Virginia in 1767, and from youth a resident of Bath county, is now in his 102d year.

The bridge over Fox creek, on the Wyoming and Hillsboro' pike, in Fleming county, was destroyed by fire last week.

Col. John W. Crockett, of Henderson, reported dead by the Evansville papers, is recovering.

Henderson is talking of giving Madisonville a rivaling, as soon as the two places are connected by rail.

John Morton, of Bowling Green, was badly burned the other night by the accidental upsetting of a coal oil lamp.

J. P. Gray, of Versailles, will start in a few days for Mississippi, where he will be engaged the present year in raising "King Cotton."

Zeb Ward, now of Nashville, is about to return with his family to Woodford county, his former home.

Rev. Stuart Robinson will preach in the Presbyterian church in Nicholasville next Thursday morning.

The remains of General George Rogers Clark are to be removed to the Frankfort Cemetery, the Legislature having appropriated means for that purpose.

Capt. Henry Buford is not going South as he expected. He sold his plantation in Mississippi, before the breaking out of the late excitement, and has determined to remain in Kentucky.

Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, Attorney General in President Grant's Cabinet, is a first cousin of Mrs. Stephen Swift, of Lexington.

Nearly all of the stock in the Bowling Green Gas Company has been taken. The erection of the works will be commenced in a short time.

The United States Commissioners at Paducah are doing quite a lively business in the way of fines, large and small, for violations of the internal revenue law.

A protracted meeting has been in progress in the Methodist church in Nicholasville for a week or two, and great interest is manifested. Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh has been presiding with great acceptance to the brethren.

We were misinformed, says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, about the Wood Benson matter. It is not true that he left many debts unpaid, but on the contrary, we are assured that he honorably settled every obligation.

A colored gentleman in good standing, named Hiram Park, residing a few miles from Richmond, committed suicide on Wednesday last by throwing himself into the turbulent waters of Otter creek. It is supposed that financial embarrassments prompted him to take this last rash step.

The Harrodsburg Signal says: "We learn that David Smith was waylaid, shot and killed in Fredericksburg, early Monday morning last, by a man whose name we understand to be Curtice. We have heard but few of the particulars, but it seems that while Smith was about his barn feeding his horse stock, Curtice killed him intentionally. The parties had a previous difficulty, but had made friends. The latter, we learn, has been arrested."

Last Saturday week a desperate fight occurred in Wolfe county, between Taylor Trimble and Jas. Greenwade. The parties meeting in Hazelgreen, after some words, commenced firing upon each other. A shot from the weapon of Greenwade knocked out Trimble's only eye, leaving him entirely blind. Greenwade's clothing was stripped with bullets, but he was unhurt. It appears that an old grudge existed between the men.

The Woodford, Weekly says: "Our matrimonial statistician reports thirty-three marriageable young men in our town—only seven bachelors, and twenty widowers. Of the first class, twenty-five are in business, six attending college, and two loafing. Of the seven bachelors six are of late summer age are bald-headed, and have more or less false teeth. The seventh one is in bad health, and has the night-sweats awfully, and wants to marry—would prefer a widow. The widowers are all in good running order, with one or two exceptions, and these, with a little rubbing and nursing, will be ready for the spring races."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Augusta, Ga., talks of an opera-house.

Clarksville, Tenn., wants a well-organized company.

Montgomery, Ala., proposes to establish a cotton factory.

Fifty-eight cases near Thornton's Ferry, Miss., of small-pox.

Cases of St. John fever, Florida, for a few days, are reported to only 12 inclusive.

Seventy-six mules were sold in Columbus, Georgia, on Wednesday last.

Ice is a very rare thing in Memphis.

Peaches are selling in Norfolk, Va., at $1 per bushel.

The Gazette, of Alexandria, Va., was sold on Saturday last, by the sheriff.

Gen. Hood, of Wilmington and Weldon railroad, has been entertained by orders to Memphis.

Mr. Hall, a soldier named Foster shot and killed Henry Hawkins, near Tuscumbia, last week.

The Bank is to be started in Murfreesboro, Tenn., no pecuniary stock having been subscribed.

Mr. Kennedy was shot and dangerously wounded in Hamburg, Ga., Wednesday, by Capt. Jesse J. Cox, a popular and estimable citizen of Montgomery, Ala., died at Mobile on Tuesday.

A movement is on foot in Cartersville, Ga., to rebuild the Baptist church in that place, which was destroyed by the Federal army during the war.

A negro was talking to some one through a fence in Charlottesville, Va., the other day, when he struck his nose too far through and a dog in the yard snapped it off.

An organization called "Anti-Kuklux," to the number, entered Somerville, Ala., last Saturday night, but disturbed no one. They boldly declare their intention to avenge every outrage by Kuklux Klan.

A merchant gentleman in Murfreesboro, Tenn., has been detained in reading orders purporting to emanate from the Kuklux Klan, for the purpose of ordering payment of the rent of the house in which he lives. He is of course "all."

A schooner supposed to be loaded with arms and munitions of war, and intended for the insurrectionists in Cuba, recently escaped from the port of New Orleans. It is thought that a number of such schooners are built, at that point with similar intentions.

The Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, a Radical sheet, says: "We have a class of impudent carpet-baggers in the Republican party in Georgia who ought to be promptly offered up as a sin-offering to the devil. They are a curse to the party, and a disgrace to the State and Union."

In Lauderdale county, Ala., last week, Wm. Sharpton, a desperate character, was taken from his home by disguised men and killed. The next day, James Merrill, a clock repairer from Baltimore, Md., was killed in the same county by Rowland Nunnelly.

The land filibusters of Mobile, who have been carrying out the doctrines of squatter sovereignty by forcing in other people's lots, fenced in a widow lady the other day, and her daughter went with axes and demolished the fence in short time, and remained upon the ground the whole of the afternoon, queens of all they surveyed.

C. W. Boyd and S. H. Wilson, two old citizens of Yazoo City, Miss., got in a quarrel on Thursday about running a ditch between their property. Words ran high when Boyd struck Wilson in the face; Wilson went off and armed himself, and returned; the quarrel was resumed, when both parties drew pistols and commenced firing. Each fired several shots, when they fell on each other, Wilson dying, and Boyd mortally wounded.

A man named Joe Chartang, in Mobile, a few nights since, attempted to enter a house burglariously in that city. He was observed and surrounded by the police and several citizens, among the latter of whom were several negroes. Chartang realizing that he was discovered in his crime, attempted to escape, but being closely pursued, he fired upon his pursuers and killed a negro. This caused a halt on the part of the police, and the murderer was thereby enabled to escape.

There is at the foot of the Green Mountain, in Yancey county, N. C., near the residence of Mr. Wm. Gardner, and only a few paces from the road leading from Burnsville to Ashville, a rock some nine feet in length by four in width, elevated three feet at one end and one foot at the other above the surrounding earth, dipping to southwest 8 or 11 degrees, having the tracks of various animals—cows, dogs, bears, deer, &c.—to minutiæ so impressed in its surface that there can be no mistake as to their genuineness. The southern end of the rock is literally covered with tracks.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says: "A female was deserted by her lover. She boldly declared she would die. She announced this determination to an undertaker, and endeavored to get a thirty-six dollar coffin on 'nits,' but he couldn't see it up that amount. The money was somehow procured and paid, and 'death's dwelling' carted away. The woman vowed she would quit this earthly sphere of wretchedness, and fill that receptacle with her lifeless body. Sympathizing friends found her in bed, with the coffin placed on chairs beside it. No death reported. It is even hinted that the design has been relinquished, and the coffin sent back, and the seller couldn't see it again."

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

It appears from our Washington dispatches that Mr. A. T. Stewart is disabled by the 5th section of an act of Congress of September 24, 1789, from holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Accordingly President Grant, in a message yesterday, asked that Mr. Stewart should be relieved from the operation of the section. Senator Sherman made a motion that he should be relieved, but Senator Sumner objected, and the motion went over. Why did Sumner object? Is something the matter? Is the merchant prince's fidelity to Radicalism or Republicanism doubted?

Military Changes.

Yesterday President Grant issued an important order, through Gen. Sherman, changing the locations and to some extent the functions of various military commanders. The indications held out by the changes are not good. They are decidedly bad. Two or three weeks ago, it was stated in some quarters that General Sheridan would be sent back to resume his command in Louisiana. And now it appears he is actually sent back. This cannot fail to excite disgust, mortification and regret among the people immediately concerned. Louisiana and Texas have had a trial of Sheridan, and he was the most obnoxious and detested official that ever served among them. He was not only a thorough Radical, but one of the most tyrannical and odious of his class. During that period of his administration, the negroes and carpet-baggers had piping-times. When Gen. Hancock and afterwards Gen. Rousseau took his place, joy filled the hearts of the people. But now Sheridan returns to the theater of his evil work, and it would almost seem as if the chief object in sending him there were to irritate and exasperate and injure the whole respectable portion of the population. Major General Hancock, the glorious soldier and the wise, liberal, and enlightened civilian, is sent across the desert to Dacota, those who send him having good reason, no doubt, to suppose that he will there be out of the way of themselves and their party. General Gillem, who made a brave attempt to vindicate the rights of Mississippi in regard to the scallawag Constitution rejected by a large majority of her people, is ordered to join his regiment, and is of course to be sent to fight the Indians. The reader will see from Grant's order what other changes are made. All seem to be in keeping with each other. We rather think that any Radicals, who have felt disposed to trumpet at the name of Grant, may begin to pick up courage.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

The subject of immigration is attracting much attention in this State.

The changed condition of affairs in Kentucky, incident upon the abolition of slavery, has directed the public mind to the consideration of two most important subjects, viz: the question of labor and the question of the future status of the negro as an element of the community.

The first is of immediate and pressing importance. In every department of industry success depends in a great measure upon the quality of the laborer, and the certainty with which he can be relied on to perform his work. And this is especially true of agriculture. Under our system of government, controlled and directed by the white man, the negro combined all the qualities necessary for a valuable farm laborer; and, from the very nature of the system, his services could be relied on with almost perfect certainty.

Since his emancipation a fatal change has come over the negro.

The restraint which the fear of his owner imposed and the not less potent influence of respect and love for his master's person and family have ceased to operate on his mind, and, yielding to the promptings of indolence, or following the bent of baser inclinations, this once docile, patient, reliable, and effective laborer has grown and is fast growing into the arrogant and restless, the insolent and trustless vagabond.

And there are other causes at work upon the negro which threaten results still more destructive of his usefulness, and still more fatal to the community in which he lives.

Prejudices are being planted and passions fostered in his bosom utterly incompatible with the peace and welfare of himself or of the people among whom he lives. He is fast being educated for the mischievous exercise of a promised power, which, in his and his allies' hands, has brought nothing but misfortune upon the country, and which, if not arrested, will prove to be a curse instead of a blessing to those who have hitherto cherished it with so much pride.

In view of these facts, it appears clear to us that the interests of Kentucky demand that if possible, without inflicting wrong, this clash should not only not be encouraged to remain within her borders, but that some policy should be adopted that would at once supply the wants which their emancipation has created, and by successful competition drive them from her limits.

And we know of no means so likely to effect these ends as the introduction among us of white men from foreign lands.

The attention of the Legislature has been directed to this subject, and the Senate may has under consideration a bill to establish a State Board of Immigration. The bill has been published in our columns; and, while not perfect in all its details, we confidently believe, that, if adopted, it will inaugurate for our State a system whose results, reaching far into the future, will prove a rich and priceless blessing to our people. The experience of other States persuades us that this scheme is practicable, and the glorious success of their adventure inspires us with hope and confidence.

This bill is, we understand, being opposed by all the Radicals in the Legislature, and this does not astonish us, for their programme is antagonistic to the results sought to be accomplished by it. But that Democrats, in the face of past events and present indications, should hesitate in the support of a measure so vital to the political supremacy of the white man in Kentucky is, we confess, something totally incomprehensible.

We hope the Democratic legislators who control our State will open their eyes to the importance of this measure, and will at once inaugurate a policy alike beneficial to the people and glorious to themselves.

Pacific Railroads.

The New York Tribune and other Radical organs are beginning to scold violently about the Northern Pacific railroad, which has cost the country such vast amounts in money and land, and which, according to appearances, is soon to be completed. The Tribune dwells upon the fact, that, during a considerable portion of the winter just closed, the Rocky Mountain snows have blocked up the road, covering it to an immense depth, and it adds, "this experience will be sure to give an impetus to the Southern routes, and, when the Government can afford it, they will certainly receive assistance in some form." The Tribune seems very tardy in its discovery of facts, or at least its annunciation of facts, of great national importance. Is it possible that the Tribune did not know, is it possible that the Radical majority in Congress did not know, when the question of appropriations for the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad was under discussion, that the road *would* be blocked up in the winter just as it has been blocked up in the winter? Did not all the editors who recommended the appropriations and all the members of Congress who voted the appropriations know perfectly well, that the road had always been blocked by snow every winter, and would always be blocked by snow every winter?

Why was it, that the Congressional majority, when they deemed the Government in a condition to give great and substantial aid for the construction of a Pacific railroad, did not choose the most practicable route, a route like the Southern one, unblocked by snows throughout the whole year and offering a hundred other peculiar advantages? But a "ring" was formed to push the bill for the Northern road through Congress and make sure of the subsidy. No delay was tolerated. No inquiry was endured. Members of Congress were beset with all sorts of corrupt and profligate influences. A large portion of them were actually bribed. Millions of dollars and millions of acres of land were appropriated to the importunate applicants. And now those upon whom the money and the lands were wasted reck little whether the railroad shall be rendered useless a quarter of the year, half of the year, or the whole of the year. They have got their booty and feel themselves secure in its possession, no matter what may happen to the road or to the country.

Unquestionably the New York Tribune is right in saying, that, "when the Government can afford it," the Southern routes or a Southern route "will receive assistance in some form;" but we should like to know when the Government is likely to be able to "afford it." When the national debt shall be paid, the bondholders receiving gold for their bonds? Or at some other inconceivable period in the coming centuries?

The Everlasting Negro.

The negro has been a terrible evil to this country. He is to us "the direful spring of woes unnumbered." For him a million of the best men of the republic lie in untimely graves. Millions of mourners and cripples, made so in his cause and for his supposed benefit, linger above the earth's surface. The mighty debt which we are struggling under, and which seems likely to not certain to plunge our country into bankruptcy beyond all possibility of extrication, has been brought upon us on account of the negro. The Constitution has been shattered; what should have been peace has been made horrid war; two departments of the Government have been paralyzed and all but annihilated by a fraction of the third; States have been stricken down and their people disfranchised; civil and political rights have been swept away by upstart military tyranny; and murder, arson, robbery, riot, rape have been made the established order of things throughout the country—and all for the negro's sake.

The white man is nothing now. The negro is the human race. A negro preacher lately attempted to prove that the patriarchs and the prophets were all negroes, though we do not learn that he discussed the color of Jesus Christ, the Disciples, and the Apostles. The negro is indeed about the only subject that we are allowed to think of, to talk about, or to act upon in these times. Congress gives all its attention, directly or indirectly to the negro; Radical State Legislatures and conventions give all theirs to the negro; and the principal legal enactments, both National and State, are shaped to secure the subsistence of the horrid black mosquitoes of humanity upon the white man's nearly-exhausted veins.

The political and moral atmosphere is darker than ever with the shadow of the negro's face and heavier than ever with his odors. Both houses of Congress have just passed a constitutional amendment that negroes shall vote everywhere, shall vote in every State, and at all elections in such State, whether local or national, without the slightest regard to the wishes expressed or the laws enacted by the people of the State. For the aggrandisement of the negro, all State rights of whatever description are to be stricken down and subsoil plowshares to be driven over them. State boundaries might as well be obliterated at once, and the whole people of the country conglomerated, lumped together thrown into hotch-potch, for the negro's advantage and glorification.

The Cabinet.

President Grant's Cabinet nominations were promptly confirmed by the Senate, for nothing else could well be done, but we presume that there was not a single Radical member of that body who was not grievously disappointed. If the whole of the Radicals, high and low, of the United States, had set themselves to make out, each according to his own judgment, a cabinet for the Government not an individual of the whole number would probably have set down the names designated by Grant, or even one-half of those names. Most of the appointees are persons whom neither political friends nor political opponents ever thought of in connection with the positions in which they have been placed. We say this with no view to either their disparagement or their praise, though it will no doubt occur to almost every mind, that, if they were men of a high order of talents, they would, had they devoted themselves to partisanship, have made themselves more prominent and better known than they are. Perhaps Mr. Washburne is the only person among them much known as a politician, and he, we believe, is not generally recognized by either party as an extremist. On the whole, the Democrats of the country are beyond all question quite as well satisfied or quite as little dissatisfied with the Grant Cabinet as the Radicals are.

Whether President Grant is hard or easy to control we know not, but we do not believe that he has a Cabinet that is very likely in either case to control him. And we sincerely hope that he is in as little danger from Congress and Radical outsiders generally as from his Cabinet. The people didn't fairly elect him, but they have got him, and we hope that he will permit none, neither one nor the few nor the many, to be imposed on them in lieu of himself.

In our opinion the complexion of the Cabinet affords no sign that the tenure-of-office law will be repealed. We rather expect that Grant and the Senate will be fighting it out all summer "on that line."

The Fifteenth Amendment.

We believe that the Democratic members of every State Legislature of the country will follow the example set by the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature last Thursday, if, by doing so, they can prevent the ratification of the fifteenth amendment and are unable to prevent it otherwise. We cannot doubt, that, whatever the vote of the Legislatures of the several States may be, whether two-thirds of them shall or shall not indorse the amendment, Congress will find or make a pretence for declaring it indorsed by the requisite majority and endeavor to screw it, glue it or nail it upon the Constitution at all hazards. But in such a case, President Grant, not to mention the Supreme Court, may have something to say, and the people may have something to say, and it will at least gratify our curiosity to know what Grant will say and what the people will say, even if neither he nor they shall do anything at all. The nation will probably know before long whether Grant in his new office is a man of brain, heart, flesh, blood, bone and muscle, or a figure of dough, wax, tar, mud and putty. We have strong hope that those who expect to manipulate him will find "hands off" their safest motto! President Grant has, it seems, availed himself of the very first opportunity to declare in favor of the fifteenth amendment, and this fact speaks rather ill for him, especially as it shows a change of opinion on his part, but we are not compelled to presume that his partiality for a measure or a policy will prompt him to countenance or to tolerate knavery and villainy in the enforcement of it. Where there is a doubt, we are disposed to give him and ourselves the benefit of it.

The Schenck Bill.

Mr. Schenck's bill, declaring the principal and interest of the five-twenty bonds payable in gold, was smothered to death in President Johnson's deep pocket, but we suppose that it will be revived and put through at once by the present Congress. No law, however, of this corrupt and swindling Congress, almost as corrupt and swindling a Congress as that whose nostrils have just grown still and cold, will be worth one farthing for any practical purpose. The bondholders are perfectly welcome to all that it can do for them. If they are willing to take its resolutions as pay for their bonds, gazing at those resolutions through yellow spectacles to make them look like gold, we say, let them be indulged by all means. The promises of a swindling Congress, though piled skyhigh, do not involve an honest and just people's fulfillment of them. How much will the country care twenty years hence, how much will the bondholders themselves care at that time, about resolutions of the Forty-first Congress in regard to bonds which the Forty-first Congress had nothing to do with negotiating and will have nothing to do with paying? The Forty-first Congress might as well keep its breath to cool or warm its porridge.

☞ The plan of the Radical leaders in Congress now is to exclude the Democratic delegations of Georgia and Louisiana and then to refuse seats to a sufficient number of Democratic members from other States to secure to their party the coveted prize of a two-thirds vote, so that they may be able, if they choose, to override Grant's vetoes as they overrode Johnson's, and to carry any constitutional amendments through their body. To accomplish this, they will stick at nothing. No law, no morality will restrain them. They have had a taste of tyrannical power, they have quaffed it copiously, its maddening fumes are in their brains, and they are now raging for it as a drunken maniac rages for his liquor. They are determined to persist to the last in the use of force and violence and outrage for maintaining complete control of the Government.

☞ Southward the wave of Radical office-seekers is rolling, and its foul lips are already pressed to the ear of the Capitol. There is joy, there is silence and death in that salute.—[Philadelphia Age.

If the Radicals must kiss the capitol we hope that they will not salute its front but pass around till it presents its rear to them.

☞ Without doubt, to-morrow will be, to many people, including General Grant, the greatest day they *have* ever known.—[Chicago Times.

There is abundant evidence to prove that, when Mr. Johnson became President, he intended to act worthy of his exalted office.—[Ib.

Ah, Times, your politics may be Democratic, but your grammar is Radical.

☞ Four years ago the Radical leaders had far more confidence in Johnson than they have in Grant now. Four years hence, they may probably have more confidence in Johnson than they will have in Grant then.

☞ Notwithstanding all the complaints of the Radical members of Congress about President Johnson's use of the pocket veto, he didn't pocket Congressional bills half as freely as they pocketed ill-gained bank bills.

☞ The Radicals charge that President Johnson pardoned counterfeiters. If honesty and patriotism were money, most of the Radical leaders would be counterfeiters within the cognizance of the law.

☞ In the capitol at Washington on inauguration day, old Mr. Jesse Grant, of Covington, Ky., made a misstep and fell down a stair-case, severely bruising the flesh and bones of the President's father.

☞ Day and night President Grant is in a state of close siege. The siege of Vicksburg was nothing to it.

☞ Congress probably expects to get rid of the public debt by piling it up till it topples down.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ J. M. Armstrong, 138 Main street, has just returned from the East and has now open a manufactured stock of men's, youths', boys', and children's clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear, &c. Also full stock of the newest styles of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, in English, French, Belgian, Scotch, German, and domestic make of spring goods. Mr. Ben Mason has charge of the cutting department, which is a guarantee that nothing but good work will be done.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have got a large lot of live stock for sale; 1,000 bushels of corn, and wagons, milch cows, hogs, &c. See auction column. Also suburban property, billiard tables, rockaways, iron safes, and furniture. Sale at auction rooms on Tuesday, March 9th, 1869. Sales of dry goods every day, and a sale every night during the year.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
99 Market st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Solidified Glycerine.

Is the most delightful toilet soap, and most efficacious application to prevent and to cure chaps and skin eruptions. It differs from so-called glycerine soaps in containing fifty per cent. of its might of Price's pure distilled glycerine. Imported and sold wholesale and retail by

THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
Agents for the manufacturers, corner of Third and Walnut streets.

Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green.

An endless variety of china, glass, and fancy goods, all of the latest and most desirable patterns, imported direct from the manufacturers in Europe, all of which are now being sold at astonishingly low prices.

School Trustee—10th Ward.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Fred. F. Pfingst (druggist on Eleventh and Market) by request of many of his friends will present himself as a candidate for School Trustee of the Tenth Ward at the ensuing election.

☞ Buyers of stocks and bonds are referred to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale, advertised to take place on the 12th instant, of 91 1-12th shares gold bonds, by order of the trustees of John A. Dunlap's estate.

☞ Business men desirous of securing the services of well-qualified and highly recommended young men, would do well to call at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Fourth street.

☞ For thorough instruction in all the departments of business education, attend the Bryant & Stratton Southern Business College of this city

THOMSON.—The Bryant & Stratton Business College.

For Sale.

A nearly new modern style brick residence, situated in one of the best neighborhoods of the city, on the north side of Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson streets, containing ten rooms, bath room, attic, servants' rooms, etc., with a good stable. All in the best repair. Lot 60 by 200 feet, to a 20 foot alley. Apply to

PEARSON, MERIWETHER & FERGUSON,
No. 150 Main street.

☞ Best paint shop in the city "Sacksteder's," 152 Third street, opposite Custom-house. Painting of all kinds.

CITY ITEMS.

Weather Strips at Cost.

Desiring to sell out our stock of strips before the winter closes, we offer them at cost for 15 days. This article will effectually keep out the cool soot from around your doors and windows; also the cold and rain. FITCH & LINDSEY,
75 Fourth street.

Instruction in Elocution.

Persons who contemplate taking part in public exhibitions, or others, can secure the private instruction of a competent elocutionist by addressing "D. P.," care of this office.

☞ "Sackstedder's shop," 152 Third street. Call and see facilities for all kinds of painting.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

Read the advertisement of Limerick's Chill Cure. This medicine is meeting with more than ordinary success in the cure of fever and ague, and its very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any chill remedy it comes in competition with. You will find it the most desirable and saleable article that can be added to your stock. Hundreds of testimonials are daily received attesting its wonderful merit. Read a few extracts:

SUMTER, SUMTER DISTRICT, S. C., }
January 1, 1869. }

Messrs. Limerick & Wintersmith:

You will please send me twelve dozen Limerick's Chill Cure. I have disposed of all that you sent me. It gives in every case satisfaction, and, if better known in our country, I am convinced I could find sale for a large quantity.

Yours truly, J. F. W. DE LORME.

SCYTHEVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1869.

Messrs. Limerick & Wintersmith:

The Limerick Chill Cure I brought down with me from Scythville, Tenn., has sold in this place. A large quantity can be sold at this place.

Yours truly, G. M. BAILY.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1869.

Messrs. Limerick & Wintersmith:

I have sold the Chill Cure all this last summer and fall, and it has given very general satisfaction.

Yours, &c., S. S. STEWART.

☞ Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

HICHMAN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Cod-liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seashore is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States.

☞ Dr. Limerick's Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. The great virtue claimed for it, and wherein consists its superiority over all other known remedies, is in the fact that the cure is permanent. The chills once broken do not return.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

146 S. S. Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

New Goods Just Received.

Scales, all kinds and sizes.
Tin Toilet Sets in new variety.
Waiters and Tea Trays, all styles.
Ivory Egg Spoons.
Kedzie's Celebrated Filters, all sizes, improved.
Baby Cabs in full variety.
Ivory Cutlery, a full line, best makes.
Iron and Walnut Brackets,
and a complete line of white and gold-band China, Glass and Stone China, all at Lowest Prices. Call and see at

Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium
146 South Side Market,
mr7-42 bet. Fourth & Fifth.

Ladies' Fine French Bureau Trunks,

first quality, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ We call attention to the commercial card in this city of the agency of the "Standard Life Insurance Company of New York," for the State of Kentucky. This company is one of the best now in existence, and is doing a large and rapidly-increasing business. The Board of Directors is composed of some of the best men of New York, many of whom are of national reputation. We know of no company more desirable than the Standard. The office is northwest corner of Second and Main, over the People's Bank.

Sole Leather Steamer Trunks

at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DR. YATES, DENTIST,

103 Second street, Louisville, Ky.,

having made a discovery in the manufacture of Nitrous Oxide Gas, chemically pure, the demand is so great we make the gas every six hours to have it pure. Persons can have as high as sixteen to twenty teeth extracted with one bag of gas, without the slightest pain. The satisfaction and gratitude manifested by the relieved patients, proved most conclusively the value of this agent as administered by Dr. Yates, 103 Second street, being the first dentist to administer Nitrous Oxide Gas in Louisville, and has had more experience than any dentist in the West. No one need now suffer from useless and aching teeth, when positive relief is so sure and pleasant by sleeping half a minute.

The Finest Assortment

of ladies' satchels in the city at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Oldest House in the West.

Hill's Louisville Stencil Works, 86 Fourth street. Letters cut in brass or copper for marking boxes, barrels, bales, &c., for from four to eight cents per letter. Stencil brushes and inks in colors always on hand.

Remember

that the finest stock of Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, Satchels, &c., can always be found at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Grant's Cabinet is not yet ready for business, but R. C. Hill's celebrated GOLD PENS are always on hand ready to do duty. They will please all who use them. Manufactured at 85 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. Our new illustrated price list will be sent free to any address. Gold pens repointed for 50 cents.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Latest Innovation.

Mrs. A. E. Porter has returned from New York with a splendid assortment of millinery goods, comprising all the Paris novelties, which will be ready for inspection on to-morrow, Monday, March 8th. Her friends and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine. No. 118, Fourth street.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the trade between Main and Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Something New.

One of the busiest shops in the city is Sackstedder's, 152 Third street. Mr. C. L. Shropshire is the sign painter, and will promptly fill all orders for signs in the very best style and at prices to suit the most economical. Call and give us one trial and be convinced. mr7 d3

The Largest and Finest

assortment of trunks, valises, carpet-bags and ladies' satchels, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The proprietors of the Bryant & Stratton Southern Business College desire the name and address of every young person in the South interested in practical business education; a valuable premium offered.

Preserved Milk

for young children and invalids: also extract of beef, at A. FONDA & SONS'.
mh7d3

One Dollar and Fifty Cents

will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Desiccated Cocoanut

for pies, cakes, puddings, &c., at A. FONDA & SONS'.
mh7d3

Several Good Trunk-makers

wanted at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Choice Butter.

Try some of that elegant Goshen butter at A. FONDA & SONS'.
mh7d3

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Ceilings whitened, walls colored, at short notice. "Sackstedder's paint shop," 152 Third street.
mr2 deod3

☞ Parties wishing to invest in a dwelling house in good condition and centrally located would do well to call and examine the premises before the sale comes off, which occurs on the 9th inst. by the Marshal of the Chancery Court. House No. 1711 Third street, between Green and Walnut. mr4dSon

Dr. Gildea,

of the Colton Dental Association, No. 154 Fifth street, wants everybody to know that he is prepared to positively extract teeth without pain; also to insert from one to an entire set of teeth on gold, rose, pearl, or rubber; to fill with gold or other materials in a masterly manner, and at moderate charges. fl4dsu

☞ Plain and fancy signs in every style at "Sackstedder's paint shop," opposite Custom-house.
mr2 deod3

Farm Creek Nursery.

We call the attention of our friends and customers to our immense stock of fruit and ornamental trees for the spring trade as the finest we have ever been able to offer them. Our grape vines and strawberry plants cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the country. Evergreens, roses, flowering shrubs, greenhouse and bedding plants in great variety, and at cost. Come or send to us. Persons at a distance can send their orders with the assurance that they will get the best articles in the market. All orders accompanied with the cash will meet with our especial attention. Address,

H. S. DUNCAN & SON,
Central Market, Louisville, Ky.

For the Delicate Skin of Ladies and Children.

COLGATE & CO.'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP is recommended by connoisseurs and dealers. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.
fl3 cod3m

Iron Railings.

Go to Medd & Miller for iron railing, Green street, between Eighth and Ninth. mr1 d3*

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for dyspepsia and liver complaint.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for sick headache.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for every species of indigestion.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters.

☞ "The best Tonic in the world."

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for fevers.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for torpid liver.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for catarrh.

To Gas Consumers.

The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company are now prepared to introduce their gas into any private or public houses in the city, and guarantee to furnish a light greatly superior to coal gas and far less than one-half its cost. Orders left at the office, 209 Main street, will have prompt attention. fe24 d1m

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms &c., engraved to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping for 75 cents.
FRANK MADDEN'S,
f13d1m 105 West Jefferson.

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
nod dlf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
je17 dlf GRAVES & SON.

MARRIED.

STOPHEL—GREGORY—On the 7th ultimo, in the Shelby street Methodist church, by the Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., JAMES H. STOPHEL, Esq., to Miss ELMORA GREGORY, all of this city.

VANCE—TATCHELL—On the 24th ultimo, in the Shelby street Methodist church, by the Rev. W. Sehon, D. D., Mr. ROBERT S. VANCE to Miss HANNAH TATCHELL, all of this city.

DIED.

BATE—GERRARD—B. BATE, Jr., youngest son of James Bate, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, this Sunday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. T. TORIAN,

TOBACCO FACTOR

—AND—

General Commission Merchant,

63 CARONDELET ST.,

New Orleans, La.

Liberal advances made on consignments to above house by

J. S. PHELPS.....LOUISVILLE, KY.
MACK